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3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. ROSS, Business Manager.

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QUESTION.

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other
In blackness of heart?—that we war to the knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other;
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather,
Pierced to the heart: words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe or for weal.

Were it not well, in this brief little journey
Of over the isthmus, down into the tide,
We grow into a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere fodding the hands to be and abide
Forever and aye in dust at his side?

Look at the roses painting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain—
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,
And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain;
Shamed by the beasts that go down on the plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow soldier down into the dust?
God pity us all! Time stoops will tumble
All of us together, like leaves in a gust,
Humbled indeed down into the dust.

WEEDS.

We call them weeds; the white with sleader fingers
Earth's wounds and scars they seek to cover o'er;
On sterile sands where never the rain drop lingers,
They grow and blossom by the briny shore.

We call them weeds; did we their forms but study
We many a secret might unfolded find;
Each tiny leaves full of its heaven-taught mission,
And bears the impress of Immortal Mind.

We call them weeds; the while their uses hidden
Might work a nation's weal, a nation's woe,
Send through each vein its wasted frame the balm of healing,
And cause the blood with youth's quick pulse to flow.

Weeds—yet they hold in bonds the mighty ocean!
Their slender threads bind drifting sandy shore;
Navies may ride, and all the world lie still,
These humble toilers ne'er their work give o'er.

And who shall say the feebliest thought avails not,
To bind the shifting sands upon life's beach?
Some beam may help to light the world long forgot,
The faintest word some soul with power may reach.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

THRESHING TIMOTHY.

The best way to get out timothy seed is to thresh it with a flail; for although a machine will work more rapidly, yet the seed which it cuts and wastes, more than overbalances the advantages. When threshed out, then spread it out on the floor, go over it again thoroughly with the flail; then pass it very slowly through a fanning mill, so as to not blow out the seed (which can soon be learned by experimentation); then pass through a sieve fine enough for the clear seed to pass, but retaining the chaff-covered seeds, and thresh the latter again—and so on until all is saved. For home use all this care is unnecessary, but only to fit it for market.

HOW TO USE A SPADE.

The man who can handle a spade properly does not find it very hard or laborious to work. He first lets the spade fall of its own weight down to the spot where the spadeful is to be taken up, taking care that the breadth on the surface ground is not more than four inches; then he draws back the spade a little, which takes off much of the friction of the descending blade. One gentle push or spade with the foot then sends the blade down its full depth. A backward pressure makes a lever of the handle and heel of the spade, and a dexterous turn of the wrist over the three inches upside down just where it is wanted. There is no ranking or "sputtering" needed to make the ground level. A slight tap with the corner of the spade, as it usually will, is regular and plain as if laid off with an iron instrument.

USES OF RAWHIDE.

The skin of an animal, whether cow, calf, colt or horse, that dies on the farm, is worth more at home than at the tanner's. Cut it into narrow strips and shave off the hair with a sharp knife before the kitchen fire, or in your workshop on stormy days and evenings. You may make them soft by rubbing. A rawhide halter strap an inch wide will hold a horse better and last longer than an inch rope. It is stronger than hoop iron, and more durable, and may be used to hoop dry casks and hold them together. Try it for a broken thill, or any wood work that has been split; put it on wet and nail fast. Thin skins make the best bag strings in the world. A rawhide rope is a good substitute for a log chain. It is valuable to mend a broken link in a trace-chain. For some purposes *it is best to use it in its natural state.* For other purposes it may be dressed soft.

SECURING POTATOES.

We would say to the farmers that, owing to the dry season which we have experienced, now is the time to look after their potato crops,and not wait until after the rainy weather sets in before digging. Soon as the vines are dead, or nearly so, is the time to dig and secure this crop, and prevent second growth and rotting by letting them remain in the ground until after the first frost. Then put them in the cellar to wilt and grow soft by the warm fall weather, but shell off the surface of the ground in the field where they grow, and put them in piles as will be most convenient, and cover with a good coating of straw and about six inches of earth, which will preserve them as fresh as if just dug from the hills. Let them remain in the field until late in the fall, say about the middle of November, when they may be removed to the cellar, or, if preferred, can be buried for the winter, which may be done by putting them away under the heaps. Do not remove any of the first covering, but add about six or eight inches more of straw on the outside of the pits, and then about six inches more of earth, and the work will be done. This will make them impervious to frost. Don't be afraid of covering them too much in this cold climate. A little manure spread on the ground before the 1st of December will do no harm, but be a benefit.

BALKY HORSES.

Balking is a serious defect in a very useful animal, and it cannot be overcome by whipping or swearing at him. His brain does not seem capable of entertaining but one thought at a time, and that thought seems to be that he move seems to be uppermost in it. Therefore you must endeavor to give him a new subject of thought, and thereby change the direction of his brain.

The simple trick of putting a small quantity of earth or gravel, taken from the roadside, upon his tongue, will suffice to turn his attention to the new kind of food offered him. Now cluck to him, but don't strike him, and almost before he is aware if it he is walking alone, and soon trots as fast as he can. This is generally much in use on the Western plains, where teaming is employed to perform a vast amount of labor, and balky horses are quite a common trouble.

I have seen at work to perfection on the plains of Colorado, where whipping and profanity were utterly ineffectual. A very small quantity of earth must be made to produce the mark directly. Kindness always produces a great effect upon horses, and every driver should learn that pleasant words and tones are of much greater use to him than blows or even than the whip-lash, mingled with harsh tones and ear-splitting curses.

KEEPING APPLES.

An apple may be bruised, and so long as the skin is whole it will not rot. But break the skin, and the mould germs enter and rot the fruit. Hence the head of the barrel may be pressed hard against fruit and not injure it, save a little dry tough spot. All fruit, therefore, intended to keep, must have a sound epidermis. A warm-hole invites rot.

Apples to be kept through the winter or till well into spring, should be picked before they are quite ripe, or just as they reach the point of ripening. To gather sooner will deprive somewhat of the flavor, though the preserving quality will be improved. Handle carefully when picked, and as little as possible, so as to leave intact the oil coat that covers the fruit, which is an aid to the keeping. Have the barrels at the tree, and transfer from the basket, putting in the best, such as are wished to be kept through the winter. Do not bruise any fruit by a hurt. Let it then be done but once and at the tree. Remove the barrels to an outbuilding and leave there till the sweating operation has passed and the fruit is dry. Then remove to the fruit house or cellar. Sweating commences at once and the barrels should therefore be left open, or at least partly, so as to give chance for evaporation. Then put into their place for winter, head up, leaving a little space half an inch or an inch wide; this to give a chance for slight circulation of air. If the air is rather dry let there be less ventilation; more if moist, and according to the amount of moisture. Apples will rapidly dry and shrink when exposed to dry air. A cellar will in general not bear the exposure, much less a fruit room.

It is important that there be a uniform and low temperature. The unfirmity is generally unheeded, to the damage of the fruit. If just above the freezing point, the temperature is the right thing. Keep as near this as possible; and if any change occurs, as it usually will, see that it be gradual, in which case there will be little hurt. To secure all this, the windows should be made double, and hung so as to open and shut readily from the cellar or building frost proof. By the windows the temperature is to be regulated. Throw open in the fall and spring when cool, which is usually at night, and close when warm. This keeps uniform coolness. In winter reverse—open when mild, and close when cold. It is best to have two apartments for fruit; one cool, where the fruit is intended for long keeping; the other warmer, where it is to be used along, as warmth will hasten maturity.

SICK COWS.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: "I am inclined to believe the cows are affected by laryngitis, which most resembles diphtheria (so called) in man, and requires much the same treatment. Rub the throat with *strong* ammonia liniment for several minutes, at least three times a day—ammonia *four* ounces, cod liver oil eight ounces, mixed. Then in about an hour after rub with either four ounces, oil cedar four ounces, proof spirits eight ounces, mixed. Keep well corked. Use much friction all over the body and legs. Internally give one ounce hyposulphite (not sulphate) of soda twice a day. Give also one ounce fluid extract bushu, one-half ounce tincture lobelia. Soak cloths in strong infusion of lobelia and tie them on and around the jaws. Give plenty of pure, fresh air; keep from exposure; keep bowels open by continued enema (injection) of soapsuds, warm, in which put a little salt.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Care of the Hands.—Harper's Bazar says: To make the hands soft and white one of the best things is to wear at night large mittens of cloth filled with wet bran or oatmeal, and tied closely to the wrist. A lady who had the whitest, softest hands in this country confessed that she had a great deal of house work to do, and kept them as white as any idler's by wearing a pair mittens every night. The pastes and poultices for the face are most of their efficacy to their moisture, which dissolves the old coarse skin, and to their protection from the air, which allows the new skin to come tender and delicate. Oatmeal paste is a discovery of modern times, though less agreeable than the pastes made with white of egg, alum and rose water. The alum astringes the flesh and makes it firm, while the egg keeps it sufficiently soft, and the rose water perfumes the mixture and makes the curd not so hard.

Pickled Green Tomatoes.—Cut in slices, sprinkle with salt, and let them stand over night, the same as other pickles. After remaining twelve or fifteen hours in the brine, drain well and place over the fire in fresh water, changing it several times until nearly all the salt taste is washed out; they should be allowed to get thoroughly scalded and become partially cooked. Now drain again, and make a syrup of a pint of good vinegar, three pounds of sugar, one-half ounce of cinnamon bark, and one-quarter ounce of cloves. This will make syrup for a gallon of pickles. Put the tomatoes into the syrup when it is boiling hot, and cook until tender; then carefully lift them out and reduce the syrup by boiling it longer. After a day or so, they should be heated over, care being taken to prevent the tomatoes from being cooked too much.

To Preserve Plums Without the Skins.—The *Fruit Recorder* says: Pour boiling water over large egg or magnum bonum plums; cover them until it is cold, then pull off the skins. Make a syrup of a pound of sugar and a teacup of water for each pound of fruit; make it boiling hot and pour it over; let them remain for a day or two, then drain off and boil again; skim it clear and pour it hot over the plums; let it remain until the next day, then put them over the fire in the syrup; boil them until tender, and when clear take them from the syrup with a skimmer into the pots or jars; boil the syrup until rich and thick; take off any scum which may arise; when cold put in the brandy and pour it over the plums. If brown sugar is used, which is quite as good, except for green gages, clarify it as directed.

Glycerine Plaster.—A stiff plaster can be made with 150 grains starch boiled in 1 ounce of glycerine. A sedative plaster is made with 3 grs. sulphate of atropa, 2 grs. ocatrix, 8 grs sulphate of morphia, 1 drop otto of roses, 1 ounce hard glycerine ointment.

SOUR MILK FOR COWS OR FOR HOGS.

We cannot advise the use of sour milk as a feed for milch cows, because such food will be likely to have a deleterious influence upon the quantity of milk yielded by the cows. We have in the German theory, an explanation of the manner in which milk is changed from its normal condition and rendered unfit for human food. It has been proven that stagnant water—the water from filthy pools—is alive with organism, either animal or vegetable, that renders it unfit to use or allow cows to drink. It has been shown by the investigation of Professor Law, that living organism can be carried in water through the body of the cow into her milk and retain their vitality. It has been proven by experiment that by feeding cows distillers' slop, the yeast plant peculiar to brewers' yeast has been thus conveyed to the milk and has been found growing therein. The acidifying germs in sour whey, when fed to milch cows, retain their vitality after passing of such cows, causing it to sour prematurely. Numerous well authenticated cases are recorded where the milk has been injured by the above methods. The foul matter in the manure—the emanations from putrifying carcasses of calves and horses left exposed in the pastures. Hence it must be evident that sour milk is not the proper food for cows, because its influence on the milk yielded by the cows, affecting its flavor and rendering it more susceptible to decomposition than it would if this character of food was not given to the cows.

But if milk is liable to be injured and tainted from the causes we have named, as well as from a great many other causes, such as unhealthy cows, the unwholesome food obtained by the animals, neglect in the care of dairy utensils, uncleanliness in milking, &c., we increase the difficulty by putting such milk back into the systems of the animals in the form of food in the process of secretion, and sowing again the seeds of decomposition for a crop of bad milk.

Again, simply as a matter of profit, we are of the opinion that sour milk can be used with more advantage as food for hogs than for cows. Sour milk makes a good diet for swine, and is commonly used for that purpose. It will give a most excellent flavor to the meat. Indeed, it is asserted, that no food in connection with grain or meal is better suited for fattening hogs than milk, both for the increase in weight and quality of meat which it makes. It is undoubtedly a good, healthy food for swine, and it is better adapted for the making of fat than any class of animals than the production of milk in cows.

The best food for milch cows is good sweet grass, from upland pasture. It can be procured at small cost, and is adapted to the kind of food which is demanded by the blood with youth's quick pulse to flow. with the light of our experience and observation we should say that more profit can be realized by feeding such milk to swine than to cows.—*Rural New Yorker.*

POTATO BUGS.

I find that potato bugs are only vulnerable while in the young grub state. Their hold upon the plants is very slight, and until the grub is matured they cannot travel upon the ground.

I have therefore this season adopted a new plan of warfare, and have routed the enemy completely. While the plants are young, say up to eight or ten inches in height, harrow the field with a light harrow, the teeth slanting backward. The frame of the harrow knocks the grubs off and the teeth grind them into the earth, which is sure death to them, and when the plants are too large for the harrow, I hang a number of pieces of timber two or three inches square under my double shovel plow, and then the grubs are knocked off as before, while the shovels bury them.

By this process a man and team can "bug" an acre of potatoes effectually in an hour, and at the same time destroy all the weeds or cultivate between the rows if he chooses.

I am satisfied that this plan is far preferable to any yet tried, and it "kills two birds with one stone," the bugs and weeds. Paris green is much too dangerous, as it nearly kills those who apply it, and the potatoes which may chance to browse in the potato patch.

Begin harrowing as soon as the plants show, continue, and then cultivate and bury them. Do not once a week and they must be kept down so as to do very little harm. You must not expect to eradicate them, as that is impossible. They fly only at night, and the males who apply it, and all stock which may chance to browse in the potato patch.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1873.

Favorable Aspect of Affairs in China.

Mr. Low, Minister of the United States to China, now in this city on leave of absence, gives a very favorable view of the aspect of affairs in the Empire. He says that the country, since the accession of the young Emperor, has shown greater vitality than at any period since the disorders incident to the Taiping revolt. The provinces are quiet, especially Yunnan, where an uprising of the Mohammedan population has been giving trouble for some years. The Empire, he says, was never favored with such universal tranquility. The audience question, which has given the representatives of foreign governments so much trouble ever since relations have been established with China, has at last reached a very satisfactory solution. The reception of foreign ministers by the Emperor at the Imperial Palace, in June last, Mr. Low says, was one of the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed within the walls of the forbidden or inner city. The Emperor sat upon his throne surrounded by ministers in robes of state, and courtiers and attendants in various appropriate attitudes. The ministers approached as if in the presence of their own rulers, simply making three bows. The Chinese formally requiring the parties to get on their knees and touch foreheads upon the ground was modified. The Ministers not only walked up, but were recognized as representatives of nations in every respect the equal of China. General Vlangaly, the Russian ambassador, Dean of the Corps, read an address to the throne which was responded to on behalf of the Emperor by Prince Kung, Prime Minister of the Emperor's Council of State. It may be added that the stories that Mr. Low has resigned are entirely unfounded.

Discussion of Financial Situation.

In the Cabinet to-day the financial situation was discussed with the greatest interest. The opinion seems to be spreading in all circles that there are further and greater derangements in the business of the country yet to come. Large numbers of dispatches came to both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the financial situation, in regard to the rumored retirement of the Secretary of the Treasury. Both the President and Mr. Richardson remarked that they know nothing of it. It is very improbable that there will be any change in the Secretaryship in advance of the meeting of Congress; but in the best informed quarters it is believed that a new Secretary will be appointed in the next ninety days. This is based upon the fact that certain mysterious movements of treasury officials. Such members of Congress as are here converse freely on the situation. Most of them agree that if not absolutely repealed the bankrupt law should be so modified as to prevent the forcing into bankruptcy, at the instance of some spiteful creditor, of houses which, though temporarily embarrassed, may be undoubtedly solvent.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3, 1873.

A letter was received in this city by a prominent official states that the Committee of Seventy of New Orleans, who have been using every means to usurp control of the government of Louisiana, are preparing an elaborate paper on the subject of the late disturbances in that State, giving a history from the beginning, and, of course, holding Governor Kellogg responsible. This document will be laid before Congress in December, and an effort will be made to open this question anew, in hopes of dislodging Kellogg by a new election.

Operations of the Mint.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows that the operations of the year amounted to sixty million dollars gold, and twelve and a quarter millions silver. He estimates the amount of coin in the country at one hundred and thirty-five million dollars, and subsidiary silver, the fund now in the Mint is principally in circulation in the far Western Territories and on the Pacific coast. The trade dollar coined for export has been largely shipped to China and Japan, but how they were received is not yet known.

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1873.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts for the month ending to-day are $6,008,461; same month last year, $9,504,163.

STATEMENT OF CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The following statement of United States currency outstanding was issued from the Treasury Department to-day:

Old demand notes	$ 79,742
Legal tender notes, new issue	74,417,451
Legal tender notes, series of 1869	286,474,755
One years 1863	95,385
Two year notes 1863	25,600
Two year coupon notes 1863	31,100
Compound interest notes	4,748,340
Fractional currency, first issue	4,349,692
Second issue	3,161,490
Third issue	3,380,401
Fourth issue, first series	20,525,530
Fourth issue, second series	5,522,000
Fourth issue, third series	7,995,100
Total	$409,581,232

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The following statement has been prepared by Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, for his forthcoming report: During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of as follows, in addition to 1,628,299 located with military warrants: Cash sales 1,626,299; located with military warrants, 1,628,299; for homesteads, 3,793,796; located with agricultural college scrip, 653,440; certified to railroads, 6,083,356; certified to wagon roads, 76,576; approved to States as swamps, 38,548; certified for agricultural colleges, 10,223; certified for common schools, 76,999; certified for universities, 51,226; certified for seminaries, 320; approved to States for internal improvements, 190,775; Indian scrip locations, 14,233; total in round numbers, 13,609,693; disposals of the previous year, 12,964,979; increase of disposals, 1,105,119. The cash receipts under various heads amounted to $3,408,511. Surveys during the same period show a total of 20,468 townships surveyed, and the previous year, 29,459,999; increase in number of acres surveyed, 1,037,194. The total acres of land in States and Territories, is 1,834,988,800 acres, and making the proper deductions 1,218,443,605 acres are yet to be surveyed.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

Orders were issued to-day for the removal of the Modocs, who are now at fort McPherson, to their permanent location, and the Quawaes on the Neosha river, in the extreme north eastern corner of Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1873.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Treasury has issued the seventh call for the redemption of the five-twenty bonds of 1862, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 1, 1873.

By virtue of the authority given by act of Congress approved July 14th, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the city of Washington, on and after the first day of February, 1874, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day; that the numbers of the bonds known as the third series act, of February 25th, 1862, dated May 1st, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds, fifty dollar, No 10,201 to 10,000 both inclusive; one hundred dollar, No 34,701 to 34,000 both inclusive; five hundred dollar, No 15,801 to 17,600 inclusive; one thousand dollar, 36,000 to 41,000 inclusive; total, $1,500,000; registered bonds, fifty dollar, No 1,576 to 1,410 inclusive; one hundred dollar, No 10,201 to 10,500 inclusive; five hundred dollar, No 6,101 to 6,300 inclusive; one thousand dollar, No 25,001 to 25,500 inclusive; five thousand dollar, No. 7,901 to 8,100 inclusive; ten thousand dollar, No. 10,101 to 10,320 inclusive; total, $500,000; grand total, $5,000,000. Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, four and a half million dollars are coupon bonds and five hundred thousand dollars are registered bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

[Signed] WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary."

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Six per cent. bonds	$1,234,095,050
Five per cent. bonds	489,272,300
Total coin bonds	$1,723,370,350
Lawful money debt	$ 14,675,000
Matured debt	14,226,200
Legal tender notes	361,031,948
Certificates of deposit	8,575,000
Fractional currency	47,876,149
Coin certificates	27,569,880
Total without interest	$ 442,353,978
Total debt	$2,197,937,681
Cash in Treasury, coin	$38,706,795
Interest accrued and not paid	648
Special deposits, held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	$8,815,578
	$4,312,755
Total in Treasury	$95,600,737
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,141,833,476
Increase during the month	$3,039,578
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid	$1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States	$20,447,968
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	$4,538,813
Balance of interest paid by the United States	$15,909,172

RECAPITULATION DURING LAST QUARTER.

Official returns to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ending September 30th, 1873, there arrived at the port of New York 68,588 emigrants, of whom 38,613 were males and 29,975 females. There died during voyage forty males and thirty-seven females. The total of arrivals from England was 15,389; from Ireland 13,490, Scotland 2,791, Wales 257, Germany 24,381, Austria 920, Sweden 2,139, Norway 2,024, Denmark 596, France 1,540, Switzerland 940, Spain 92, Italy 1,029, Holland 851, Prussia 1,208, Poland 581, Hungary 313; born at sea 29.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3, 1873.

PAYMENTS BY THE TREASURY IN OCTOBER.

Payments made from the Treasury Department by warrants in October were: Civil and miscellaneous, $7,003,330; war, $4,582,230; navy, $2,366,114; interiar, pensions and Indians, $881,185; total, $14,832,865. The above does not include payments on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

HAND SHAKING AMONG HOSTILE INDIANS—INTERESTING SCENE AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

There was an interesting scene at the Interior Department to-day on the occasion of the council between the government officials and a delegation of Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and Ute Indians, the conference being in the interest of peace between the Utes and the former bands.

Commissioner Smith represented to the Indians the great importance of establishing friendly relations, and assured them that, whether they did so or not, if they left their reservations they would be punished. He told the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes that the Utes are with our government, which is bound to protect them at all times, and that the government is determined that fighting between Indian tribes must cease, and that it cannot continue much longer.

"Powder Face," of the Arrapahoes, said he had from his early youth thought it right to war upon Utes, and had never failed to kill one of that tribe when he could, but in later years his mind had been changed. He was not unwilling there should be peace between the tribes.

The Commissioner suggested that the preliminaries of a peace movement be established by the Indians shaking hands with one another. Ouray, speaking for the Utes, said they thought it best to make peace as a whole; that although these may be friendly, the tribes generally may not feel that way. Ouray was somewhat afraid the enemies of the Utes spoke with two tongues.

The Indian Commissioner said it was only necessary now that they make peace as individuals and not as representatives of their tribes. After rather a serious consultation by the chiefs of the separate tribes, Ouray and Powder Face advanced into the middle of the room and shook hands very formally and with no expression of satisfaction. Afterwards there was a general, though not all appearances very cordial, hand shaking. Powder Face said the Great Spirit was looking down and He would say whether this was all right or not. Ouray responded that time would tell. Stone Calf, of the Cheyennes, demurred at first, but afterwards joined the others and shook hands with the rest. The conclusion of the council it was proposed to the Indians to go to their hotel in the same coach, but the Utes objected on the ground that they could not understand each others' language.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

The annual report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, says: "The amount of gold and silver deposits and purchases, coins struck and stamped and bars manufactured during the year was as follows: Deposits, gold, $59,937,429 45; silver, $12,307,389 43; total amount received and acted upon, $72,244,818 88. Deducting redeposits made and issued by one institution and transferred with another, the deposits were: Gold, $57,704,266 88; silver, $9,145,328 43; total $66,849,595 31. Gold pieces coined, 1,834,429, value $35,585,000; silver pieces coined, 11,171,250, value $2,945,795 50. Minor coinage, pieces 18,925,000, value $404,059 00; total number pieces 32,525,670; total value $38,930,185 00. Bars, fine gold 1,459,936; ingots, gold sold $12,940,659 25; total $20,495,616 11. Fine silver $3,034,239 66; imported silver $3,981,684 94; total $27,177,550 61." The report is very voluminous and is full of interesting statistical and general information. It concludes as follows: "Some idea of the increase of operation may be found when it is stated that the coinage of gold during the month of October approximated in value fourteen million dollars in coin, except as to the Pacific coast States and Territories, being as a general thing in the Treasuries of coin. The present time is a favorable one for estimating the amount of gold and silver coin in the country. From the most reliable data at the command of the Department, it will probably be safe to estimate that $135,000,000 and silver at $5,000,000; total $140,000,000. The silver coin is principally in circulation in California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona and Texas. The demand for coin in this country has been at a very fair rate since the first of April last, and the indications are that although there may be occasional exportations, it will gradually grow until an amount sufficient to enable the country to resume specie payments will be secured. This much desired result, however, will depend upon conditions which cannot be discussed."

ESTIMATES FOR CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT AND INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

The estimates for the civil establishment of the government to be submitted to Congress this year exceed those of last year between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. This increase is caused principally by the raising of a number of salaries at the last session. Estimates for the internal revenue bureau this year are about $22,000 less than last year.

The First Ring of a Metallic Currency—Preparations for Resumption—Silver Payments in Change—Sen. Butler as a Statesman—The Essex Statesman on the War-Path—Approach of Congress—Sovereign Remedies for National Ills—Imagination Versus Facts—Limits to Resumption of the Legal Tender—B'hai B'rith—Interesting Church Statistics.

Special Cor. espondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1873.

The approaching session of Congress has yet with silver, for some time past has engaged the President's attention, with a view to an early resumption of silver payments for small amounts. The recent panic burst the bubble of inflation and restored values to a condition of more legitimate standard. The Director of Mints, Dr. Linderman, left here several days ago for New York to perfect the arrangements for the contemplated inauguration of the payment of silver in exchange for gold. The first results of this movement will be exhibited in the next ninety days. This is based upon the fact that certain mysterious movements of treasury officials. Such members of Congress as are here converse freely on the situation. Most of them agree that if not absolutely repealed the bankrupt law should be so modified as to prevent the forcing into bankruptcy, at the instance of some spiteful creditor, of houses which, though temporarily embarrassed, may be undoubtedly solvent.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3, 1873.

A letter was received in this city by a prominent official states that the Committee of Seventy of New Orleans, who have been using every means to usurp control of the government of Louisiana, are preparing an elaborate paper on the subject of the late disturbances in that State, giving a history from the beginning, and, of course, holding Governor Kellogg responsible. This document will be laid before Congress in December, and an effort will be made to open this question anew, in hopes of dislodging Kellogg by a new election.

Operations of the Mint.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows that the operations of the year amounted to sixty million dollars gold, and twelve and a quarter millions silver. He estimates the amount of coin in the country at one hundred and thirty-five million dollars, and subsidiary silver, the fund now in the Mint is principally in circulation in the far Western Territories and on the Pacific coast. The trade dollar coined for export has been largely shipped to China and Japan, but how they were received is not yet known.

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1873.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts for the month ending to-day are $6,008,461; same month last year, $9,504,163.

STATEMENT OF CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The following statement of United States currency outstanding was issued from the Treasury Department to-day:

Old demand notes	$ 79,742
Legal tender notes, new issue	74,417,451
Legal tender notes, series of 1869	286,474,755
One years 1863	95,385
Two year notes 1863	25,600
Two year coupon notes 1863	31,100
Compound interest notes	4,748,340
Fractional currency, first issue	4,349,692
Second issue	3,161,490
Third issue	3,380,401
Fourth issue, first series	20,525,530
Fourth issue, second series	5,522,000
Fourth issue, third series	7,995,100
Total	$409,581,232

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The following statement has been prepared by Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, for his forthcoming report: During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of as follows, in addition to 1,628,299 located with military warrants: Cash sales 1,626,299; located with military warrants, 1,628,299; for homesteads, 3,793,796; located with agricultural college scrip, 653,440; certified to railroads, 6,083,356; certified to wagon roads, 76,576; approved to States as swamps, 38,548; certified for agricultural colleges, 10,223; certified for common schools, 76,999; certified for universities, 51,226; certified for seminaries, 320; approved to States for internal improvements, 190,775; Indian scrip locations, 14,233; total in round numbers, 13,609,693; disposals of the previous year, 12,964,979; increase of disposals, 1,105,119. The cash receipts under various heads amounted to $3,408,511. Surveys during the same period show a total of 20,468 townships surveyed, and the previous year, 29,459,999; increase in number of acres surveyed, 1,037,194. The total acres of land in States and Territories, is 1,834,988,800 acres, and making the proper deductions 1,218,443,605 acres are yet to be surveyed.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

Orders were issued to-day for the removal of the Modocs, who are now at fort McPherson, to their permanent location, and the Quawaes on the Neosha river, in the extreme north eastern corner of Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1873.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Treasury has issued the seventh call for the redemption of the five-twenty bonds of 1862, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 1, 1873.

By virtue of the authority given by act of Congress approved July 14th, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the city of Washington, on and after the first day of February, 1874, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day; that the numbers of the bonds known as the third series act, of February 25th, 1862, dated May 1st, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds, fifty dollar, No 10,201 to 10,000 both inclusive; one hundred dollar, No 34,701 to 34,000 both inclusive; five hundred dollar, No 15,801 to 17,600 inclusive; one thousand dollar, 36,000 to 41,000 inclusive; total, $1,500,000; registered bonds, fifty dollar, No 1,576 to 1,410 inclusive; one hundred dollar, No 10,201 to 10,500 inclusive; five hundred dollar, No 6,101 to 6,300 inclusive; one thousand dollar, No 25,001 to 25,500 inclusive; five thousand dollar, No. 7,901 to 8,100 inclusive; ten thousand dollar, No. 10,101 to 10,320 inclusive; total, $500,000; grand total, $5,000,000. Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, four and a half million dollars are coupon bonds and five hundred thousand dollars are registered bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

[Signed] WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary."

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Six per cent. bonds	$1,234,095,050
Five per cent. bonds	489,272,300
Total coin bonds	$1,723,370,350
Lawful money debt	$ 14,675,000
Matured debt	14,226,200
Legal tender notes	361,031,948
Certificates of deposit	8,575,000
Fractional currency	47,876,149
Coin certificates	27,569,880
Total without interest	$ 442,353,978
Total debt	$2,197,937,681
Cash in Treasury, coin	$38,706,795
Interest accrued and not paid	648
Special deposits, held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	$8,815,578
	$4,312,755
Total in Treasury	$95,600,737
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,141,833,476
Increase during the month	$3,039,578
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid	$1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States	$20,447,968
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	$4,538,813
Balance of interest paid by the United States	$15,909,172

RECAPITULATION DURING LAST QUARTER.

Official returns to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ending September 30th, 1873, there arrived at the port of New York 68,588 emigrants, of whom 38,613 were males and 29,975 females. There died during voyage forty males and thirty-seven females. The total of arrivals from England was 15,389; from Ireland 13,490, Scotland 2,791, Wales 257, Germany 24,381, Austria 920, Sweden 2,139, Norway 2,024, Denmark 596, France 1,540, Switzerland 940, Spain 92, Italy 1,029, Holland 851, Prussia 1,208, Poland 581, Hungary 313; born at sea 29.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3, 1873.

PAYMENTS BY THE TREASURY IN OCTOBER.

Payments made from the Treasury Department by warrants in October were: Civil and miscellaneous, $7,003,330; war, $4,582,230; navy, $2,366,114; interiar, pensions and Indians, $881,185; total, $14,832,865. The above does not include payments on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

HAND SHAKING AMONG HOSTILE INDIANS—INTERESTING SCENE AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

There was an interesting scene at the Interior Department to-day on the occasion of the council between the government officials and a delegation of Arrapahoes,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.

EVERYBODY seems to have concluded that the Vienna Exposition closed several months ago; yet it actually closed only on Friday, October 31st. Like the Constitutional Convention of this State, it spun out its useless existence long after the proper period of its demise. The world would have been none the worse if neither of them had ever existed.

THE confused and unintelligible croakings and caterwallings of that portion of the press which holds the Republican party and the Administration responsible for the depressed condition of business affairs, forcibly reminds one of the answer of the witness who, in reply to a question asked by the Court, responded "How should I know anything about anything I don't know anything about?"

SO ATTRACTIVE are the mineral interests of this country to the moneyed men of Great Britain, that large amounts of capital for investment in our iron and coal industries are readily obtainable in that country. A considerable number of contracts between Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee property holders and Englishmen of finance have recently been made, having for their object the development of the mineral resources of those regions.

THE iron industries of the West seem to be measurably exempt from the depression which exists here. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Tuesday says: "We may have trouble at the West; but at present all the iron furnaces that have reported—the Depere, Minerva, the four in this city, and many others—are running full time, with full hands on full wages, and are full of orders ahead."

IT is, perhaps, an open question whether a man can be punished for marrying an African woman any more legally than he could for selecting any other nationality, as French or Chinese, for his partner. Some time ago a colored man in Indiana was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a heavy fine for marrying a white woman. His friends now propose to test the matter, and have filed a transcript in the United States Court to determine the constitutionality of such a union.

THE old Secession Democrats of the South, it seems, have already formed their ticket for 1876—BUCHANAN, for President, and HENDRICKS, of Delaware, for Vice President. That will suit us, and we are glad to know it suits them; but they must remember that, while man proposes, God disposes; and 1876 is too far off to be thus early taken care of. As we have our hand in at proverbs, we may also remind them that there's many a slip between the cup and the lip, and likewise that the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee.

THE mineral resources of Missouri are wonderful for their variety and boundlessness. A scientific party engaged in making a geological survey of the State, reports that they have just developed the existence, in inexhaustible quantities, of the finest iron ore yet discovered, at an available point on the Gasconade river. The ore is principally of the specular kind, is highly magnetic, and is pronounced superior to the Iron Mountain ore. There is a flattering prospect of the opening and working of the mines at an early date. At the present rate of progress, Missouri bids fair to become, before long, the Pennsylvania of the West.

THERE seems to be a strong probability that, when Congress meets, the battle on finances will open upon propositions for the issuing of an interest-bearing and convertible currency, referred to in our yesterday's special Washington dispatches. The President and Cabinet are reported to be practically a unit in favor of the proposition, and it is thought it would receive a majority in both Houses of Congress. We believe the idea was first broached by Congressman LYNCH, of Maine, in 1866. Gen. BUTLER afterwards took it up, but brought it into disrepute by simultaneously advocating the payment of five-twenties, principal and interest, in legal tenders.

IN COMMENTING, some days since, on the examination of THOMAS HOWARD, Esq., before the Investigating Committee of the Constitutional Convention, we stated that, as we understood the published record of the proceedings, he was not sworn. We learn, now, from gentlemen who were present, that he *was* sworn, and we make the correction accordingly. The Philadelphia papers, from which we made up our statements, noted his objections to being sworn; but as they made no mention of the fact that he was sworn, we inferred that his objection was held good by the Committee, especially as one of them expressed a willingness to hear him without the formality of an oath. The correction, however, is due to Mr. HOWARD.

THE report for last week of the imports and exports at New York, continues to show a favorable condition of trade. The import entries, including the dry goods return, amount to $4,522,602, as compared with $3,487,625 for the same week last year; while the exports of domestic produce are $6,404,434, as against $5,470,-104 last year. The exports and imports for the first month of the present year as compared with the same period last year, show an increase in the former of $55,337,109, and a decrease in the latter of $31,227,990; making a total balance of $86,565,099, in favor of this year as against last. In addition, the decrease in the exports of specie has been $19,251,517, to which gain should be added about $10,-000,000 of imported gold.

A WESTERN paper thinks the fact that DE CHAMBORD can bring himself to "sacrifice a kingdom for a principle," shows him to be a great man. But he was not asked to make any sacrifice of "principle." The only conditions laid upon him for his acceptance were, that he should take France as he found her, and leave her the ensign she loved. This, however, the obstinate bigot utterly refused to do, notwithstanding that more glory lit on the folds of the tri-color in one decade than has touched the white flag since time began. The fact is that DE CHAMBORD is troubled with the same complaint from which the Bourbons of our country suffer; an acute and incurable attack of the fifteenth century.

The Tribune, which recently dispatched a number of correspondents to several of the principal industrial centers of the country, for the purpose of ascertaining from actual observation the condition and prospects of trade, corroborates the statement repeatedly made in these columns, that the difficulties of the situation are in great part imaginary, which vanish whenever they are boldly faced. "The indications of reviving confidence," that paper affirms, "are unmistakable." The *Times* bears witness to the same cheering fact. It says: "The outlook is, on the whole, more encouraging than might have been expected. In our opinion the evidences are every day accumulating that a general business of the country has been conducted with prudence and success." In our judgment there is no reason to apprehend anything like general disaster. Indeed, all the indications point to a gradual revival of confidence and values that will presently once more set in healthful and successful motion the multitudinous agencies of our national prosperity and progress.

TOO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE.

The New York Financial *Chronicle* thus enumerates the various enterprises in which the Sprague family, of Rhode Island, was engaged:

"The failure has not been unexpected. Large as was the capital of the Spragues, their engagements were larger still. Public spirited, benevolent, almost prodigal in dealing with their great wealth, they could not stoop to the little shifts by which timid, selfish people take care of themselves and keep their fortunes out of harm's way. From such causes acting through many years, Governor Sprague and his friends became burdened with a wonderful variety of distracting concerns and heterogeneous occupations. In Rhode Island they run nearly 280,000 spindles and twenty-eight printing machines, employing 10,000 hands in their mills and print-works. In Maine and New Hampshire they have extensive timber mills, saw-mills and other works, which find labor for multitudes of men in the lumbering season. At Columbia, South Carolina, they have mills, and they own large tracts of land in Kansas and Texas. Besides this, they are owners of railroads, steamboats, iron foundries, locomotive works, mowing machine companies, and other like concerns. Their steamship company has eight steamers, employs 500 hands, and owns property worth $1,000,000. Their mill property is estimated at $4,200,000, and their print works at $1,000,-000. Their pay roll has reached at times $25,000 a day. Now it is evident that all this multiplicity of business required an immense capital, and the bankers of this city have long known that too much of the capital was borrowed."

It was no wonder, then, that the SPRAGUES failed. We mean no disparagement to them when we say that they deserved to fail. In the great economy of human nature, it never was designed that one man or one family should have a monopoly of all the enterprise going. The human capacity is limited, and no man who undertakes more than he can do, is sure to make a botch of it. We have heard of greedy youngsters who coveted all they saw, and whose eyes were sententiously described as being bigger than their bellies. The commercial greed of this family has evidently led them to overreach themselves. Instead of confining themselves to one legitimate business, and directing their whole energy and capital to that, they have branched out into ship building, lumbering, railroading, steamboating and manufacturing; and having capital enough of their own to carry on such an extensive business, they resorted to borrowing. That is the whole story in a short compass, and while we are sorry for the members of the family, in the losses that have overtaken them, we are *not* sorry they have made the discovery that the work was too big for them. The Great Designer of all things has decreed that each individual man shall bear his share in the world's work, and no more, and he who undertakes more than his share will find the decree instrumountable.

The Sprague family had capital enough of its own to carry on an enormous business without borrowing. Why was it not content with its own ample means? and why should it enter the money market to borrow money which others needed more than it did, and would probably have used more prudently? All honor to its members for their enterprise and public spirit; but they had enough means of their own to employ all their time and skill; and it is those who lack, and not those who are abundantly supplied, who need to be accommodated as borrowers.

The folly of using the abundance which a millionaire possesses as a basis for borrowing more, wherewith to pile up still more millions upon what he already has, was demonstrated in the case of HORACE F. CLARK, the now deceased President of the Lake Shore road. This man was the possessor of millions, in his own right, which he invested in Lake Shore stock; it was a good investment; paid him well; and as an officer of the company, his time was fully employed in taking care of the capital he had so invested. As his pecuniary return for this was ample, he should have been content; but he was not. He wanted more—he wanted, in fact, to own the road, and to be a great railroad king. He took the stock he had in the road and pledged it as collateral for borrowed money, with which he bought other stock; this he also pledged for more money to buy more stock, until he had accumulated, according to the published figures, $20,000,000 of stock, which was pledged, at par, for $14,000,000 of borrowed money. Thus, at the time of his death, his estate was supposed to be worth $6,000,000, clear. But when the affairs of the Lake Shore road came to be examined it was found that it had been badly managed; there were some ugly developments; the stock began to decline; and as it finally dropped to 60, from par, before the collaterals could be closed out to pay the borrowed money they were pledged to secure, it can easily be seen how the $6,000,000 would dwindle away before the scorching shrinkage to which the stock was subjected.

Here was greed, and nothing else. This man had enough and to spare. He did not need to borrow, and be absorbed means to promote his grasping schemes, which ought to have been open to the use of men more needy and more deserving of accommodation. He failed to accomplish anything but embarrassment for himself, just as the SPRAGUES have done; and while these huge borrowers have done no good for themselves, they have rendered the money market tight and thereby crippled innumerable individual enterprises that, but for them, might have been successful.

From all which it follows that monopoly is not a law of nature. Let every man do what he can, and be satisfied when he has reached the limit of his capacity. Enough is as good as a feast. He who has plenty, let him be content with what he has, and leave borrowing to those who have not enough.

THE ELECTIONS.

Those who imagine that the result of Tuesday's elections portends anything of a reaction against the Republican party, will find themselves to have been thoroughly mistaken, when the real tug of battle comes. So far as the State of New York is concerned, the returns, at this writing, indicate very little, if any increase, in the strength of the Democratic party. It is the Republican stay-at-homes who are responsible for the apparent gains of the Democracy, and we wish them joy of the outcome of their apathy. Voters who neglect the most important duty of freemen, when the discharge of such duty is not an impossibility, are entitled to no pity whatever for any political misfortunes which may befall them—nor have we the slightest sympathy to waste on a single Republican derelict, either in New York or elsewhere. Fine feathers do not make fine birds; and unless a man have not only the courage but the practical constancy of his professed convictions, he might almost as well be without any principles at all. We still retain the Legislature, however; and we are glad to observe that the Constitutional Amendment providing for the appointment of Judges, in place of their election by the people, is in all probability defeated.

The outcome of the struggle in Wisconsin is not yet in doubt; but, even if the opposition shall prove to have been successful there, it cannot be claimed as a Democratic triumph, except at the expense of the grossest inconsistency. In that State, as in a number of others, the Democratic party went into voluntary dissolution, and linked its fortunes with the so-called "anti-Monopolists"—the local contests over the prohibitory liquor law also entering into the campaign as an element of considerable positive force.

Arkansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Mississippi have all gone Republican; while, judging from the returns which have as yet come to hand, the Republicans of New Jersey have also held their own.

No one expected Republican successes either in Maryland or Virginia, both of which are Bourbon States of such pronounced proclivities, that the news of the election of the Democratic ticket is not a whit more surprising than would be information to the effect that the Dutch had taken Holland.

So far as national politics are involved, the boasted "triumph" of the Democracy will be found to be as empty as the udder of a barren cow. So far as the Republican party is interested, the election contains its lessons, to some of which we may hereafter refer.

STRIKES.

It seems strange to read, at such a time as this, of "strikes" among laborers and mechanics against a reduction of wages. Ordinarily, this may be expedient; but at this stormy time, it is of all things most ill-advised. Does it never occur to the strikers that, in adopting that course, they are doing the very thing their employers want them to do? Many an employer, just now, would like to stop work, if he could, but dislikes to do so because it looks badly, and also because he sympathizes with the men who work for him, and would rather keep them at work than turn them off. To go on at present prices is ruinous to him, and his only alternative is a reduction in the rates of labor. He proposes the reduction, satisfied to go on, if it is accepted, but much better satisfied to stop altogether, if it is rejected; and the men who "strike" against the reduction play right into his hands by so doing, for they take the responsibility of stopping off of his shoulders, and put it on their own.

We deeply regret that there should now be any necessity for a reduction in wages; but it is of no use to fight the inevitable. When the demand for labor is brisk, it can command high rates; and when the demand for manufactured products falls off, and the demand for labor necessarily falls with it, those out of employment unavoidably become the competitors of those who are employed. When this competition grows active, the prices of labor must fall. It is the part of wisdom, therefore, to treat such events, when they come, as facts that cannot be resisted, and yield to them. In the trouble which is now spreading over the country there is a perceptible shrinkage of values; the demand for everything, except food, is falling off; the rigors of winter are beginning to set in; the harvest of work is not plenteous, and the laborers are many; and to "strike," under such circumstances, seems the very wildness of folly.

Nearly the whole of the success of a man's life consists in knowing when to yield and when to stand firm. The weak man yields when he ought to be firm, and he stands on stubbornly when he ought to yield. To the wise laboring man and mechanic this is the time to yield; and he is his own worst enemy who stands out, in a time of trouble, against a chance to labor, because he cannot get the wages of better times.

NEW GEOLOGICAL REVELATIONS.

We speak of this continent as the New World, but it had inhabitants that were dead and buried untold ages before the people who conceived the most ancient ruins of the Old World had even an existence. The forthcoming annual report of the Governmental Geological Survey of the Territories will contain descriptions and illustrations of a very extensive and remarkable collection of fossil remains of beasts, discovered by Professor COPE, in the barren and treeless tracts known as the "Bad Lands" of Colorado, of totally different species, and even orders, from those of the latter age and region. Prof. COPE has found the existence of more than a hundred species, some of them represented by thousands of individuals. Of these at least seventy species are new to science, and they range from the size of the mole to that of the elephant. Of cloven-footed quadrupeds a great many specimens, some of which were nearly intermediate between the deer and the hog, have been found; while no less than seven distinct species of rhinoceri were discovered. But the most remarkable monsters whose existence has been disclosed by the survey are a series of horned species related to the rhinoceros, but possessing some features in which they resemble the elephant. They stood high on the legs and had short feet, but possessed osseous horns in pairs on different parts of the head. One of the largest species had a huge horn over each eye, while another had one on each side of the nose, more than a foot in length. A third had rudimental horns on the nose. Still another was as large as the elephant, its cheek bones being enormously expanded, and its horns flat; while a fifth species had triangular horns, turned outward. Many carnivorous species were also unearthed; one of which resembled a dog, but was as large as the black bear, and much more carnivorous in its propensities. Some of the cats had remarkably long canine or eye teeth. In a new species, the size of the panther, these teeth almost exactly resembled those of a shark. It is the province of the geologist to reconstruct past worlds and re-people them with their ancient inhabitants; and in these curious, extinct forms of life thus brought to light, the history of the succession of life on this continent will be made much clearer, by the number of missing links they will help to supply, and the light which their discovery will tend to shed on the modern theory of evolution.

THE truth of the maxim that, in political affairs, a blunder is worse than a crime, is shown in the case of GOV. HENDRICKS, of Indiana. Among the Democratic leaders he was the coming man only a few months ago. All their expectations centered in him, and he was everywhere recognized as the next opposition candidate for the Presidency. But he in some way lost faith in the Democratic organization; he became infected with the idea that the Democratic party was dying or dead; and acting under this conviction, he refused to help ALLEN, of Ohio, in his late campaign, although repeatedly appealed to for aid. It ALLEN had been beaten, as HENDRICKS evidently thought he would be, then HENDRICKS would have led in the work of *forming* a new party, of which he would be the recognized chief; but ALLEN was *not* beaten; the Democratic party is consequently not dead; and HENDRICKS has blundered out ruinously in his tactics. The result is that HENDRICKS is now out of the lists. He is no longer the Democratic idol. His worshippers have forsaken him, and he ceases to be their expected candidate for the Presidency. His blunder has cost him all the friends he ever had. THURMAN has displaced him; and all his efforts, now, to play sweet on the Democratic organization, and to pretend that he always was in favor of maintaining it, will avail him naught. He has committed the unpardonable offense of turning his back on a party that had honored him, when he fancied that death had overtaken it; and he will be cast into the outer darkness.

THE back-payster, General FARNSWORTH, who distributed his share of the swag among the various counties of his district, in the hope of thereby appeasing the indignation of his constituents, now comes forward to "explain" that in no other way could the taxpayers whom he represented be indemnified or protected against "the wrong," and that, if he had returned the money to the Treasury, it would have remained there like a deposit to his credit, which could at any time be withdrawn. This is the plea of a shystering pettifogger who finds himself in a tight place. If the passage of the bill involved a "wrong," why did he make himself *participeps criminis* by pocketing the grab? And if he is as honest as he boasts, why need he fear to have returned the money to the Treasury, even supposing that it could be subsequently claimed by himself? But it is not true that members who return their back pay to the Treasury make themselves the voluntary creditors of the government. Both the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury dissent from General SCHENCK's opinion on this matter. Not a single member who has refunded the grab will ever succeed in getting hold of it again, no matter how greatly he may desire to do so. FARNSWORTH's "explanation" is simply that of a thorough-paced demagogue. He held on to the money until it scorched his fingers, and then tried to make a little cheap capital out of his baffled avarice.

IT is an ordinary custom in leases to have a covenant that the tenant shall keep the premises in good order and repair. As to just what this covenant may mean, however, there is considerable difference of opinion, and sometimes the intervention of a judge and jury are necessary to settle the question. A case of this kind has been on trial in the Superior Court of Baltimore, in which the Judge, in charging the jury, described the legal aspect of the matter. The "very first" thing, he said, implied in a tenant to put the premises in repair, if they were out of repair when received, and to keep them so, for it would be idle to stipulate to keep in repair what is not in repair, and the covenant was, therefore, equivalent to "put and keep and deliver up" in good order and repair. The real difficulty, however, was in the words "good order and repair." These words, he said, meant such a reasonable condition of fitness as belongs to houses of the age, and under conditions, as good repair for one might not be for another. It was not necessary that an outgoing tenant should repaint and repaper, but only keep the paint and paper in such condition as is consistent with the use; not allow the house to be closed; and in a word, with proper and reasonable care, and deliver it up as it may be left after such care. The Judge remarked that there was no custom or rule of law by which an outgoing tenant was obliged to repair and repaper, unless under a distinct and well-defined agreement to that effect. On the other hand, there is no implication that the tenant shall keep the premises as received. The obligation to keep in good order and repair does not mean to keep the house in the condition it was first received, but in a condition that is reasonable.

EVERY person should understand how to treat a fresh wound, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast, simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, close the lips of the wound with the hand and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a pantful of burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceeds rapidly. In my case, a rusty nail had made a bad wound in my foot. The pain and nervous irritation was severe. This was all removed by holding it in smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a pair of ice tongs. It became very painful, but as was to have been expected. Held in sugar smoke for twenty minutes the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery."

ABOUT the meanest act which the French committed against the Germans in the outbreak of the war was to drive the thousands of skilled German workmen out of Paris, which they were enriching with their handiwork. These now choose to stay away, and many of them have established their respective trades and callings in various parts of the Fatherland, and are now driving a fearful competition against the men who maltreated them.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Danville, Pa., Iron Works lighted up its fires on the 29th ult.

The capital stock of the Akron (O.) Iron Company has been increased from $300,000 to $450,000.

There are about 8,000 jewelers in Newark, N. J., and it is supposed that about two-thirds are idle.

Several manufacturing establishments at Akron are paying their hands in thirty and sixty days' notes.

It is said that more iron ore is at present upon the Cleveland docks than ever before this season of the year.

In Patterson, N. J., the men out of employment in the large machine shops and factories are reckoned by thousands.

The ship building trade in Maine is reported to have been very active this year, with a prospect of a still better season next year.

The Morgan Envelope Company, at Springfield, Mass., will run only eight hours a day in all its departments during the present month.

The Eagle Mills, at West Chelmsford, Mass., commence on three-quarter time this week, and the largest mill of Graniteville on half time.

The Merrimack Woolen Mills at Dracut, Mass., will shut down as soon as the present stock of yarn is made up, but this will take several weeks.

The woolen mills at Woonsocket, R. I., are on full time thus far, but one or more may soon go upon short time, or temporarily suspend altogether.

It is rumored that all the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company will be suspended this winter, with the exception of four.

From the towns in Berkshire county, Mass., news comes of reduction in the running time of the mills and factories, the cutting down of wages and the discharge of help.

The operatives in the cotton factory in Alexandria, Va., submitted to a reduction in their wages of twenty-five per cent., last week, rather than have the establishment closed.

Many of the men employed in the iron works and other manufacturing establishments of Bangor, Me., were discharged on the 1st inst., owing to the stagnation of business.

The Muscogee cotton mills, at Columbia, Ga., are only running eight hours a day. The other four manufactories in the city are running full time, and will do so as long as possible.

The times are so out of joint that it is but little wonder croakers should abound, and there is reason for the suggestion that the saying, "All the world's a stage," should be changed to read, "All the world's a frog-pond."

The Catasauqua *Dispatch* wants it distinctly understood that the Crane Iron Works will be kept in blast probably longer than any other furnaces in the Lehigh Valley, and that because all their iron is marketable and no difficulty is experienced in selling it.

The Franklin and Cranston (R. I.) Savings Banks are doing no business. The former will probably resume business under a new board of directors. The Cranston will doubtless wind up. Depositors will in time get their money if the Spragues pay in full.

The two largest retail dry goods establishments in Boston report that their sales during the month of October have equaled the trade of the same month last year, which was an unusually good one. Things are looking better in retail business circles.—*Boston Journal.*

The Washington *Republican* sets it down as absolutely certain that within five years we shall have (1) A postal savings bank; (2) A government telegraph; (3) A Bureau of Railroads and Transportation, and (4) A bank of issue. The *Republican* says the monopolists may fight these measures and succeed in postponing them for a time, but they are certain to come.

The wages of employees in the woolen mills about the Falls at Louisville were reduced fifteen and twenty per cent. on Saturday. Several iron manufactures have reduced the pay of employees, ten per cent. on skilled and twenty per cent. on common. Many of the workmen discharged by the railroad companies have gone to Memphis in search of employment.

One silver lining of the financial cloud, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, is the disappearance of Biddy's arrogance in her choice of a situation. Six months ago, in our hours of ease, she was uncertain, coy, and hard to please, in the matter of wages and accommodations. Now, the march of retrenchment has lowered her pretensions considerably, and it is Madame's turn to dictate terms to her ladyship.

In Newark, N. J., the state of affairs is depressing; there have been no failures thus far, but one factory closed on Saturday. Ex-Congressman JOHN, a heavy, extensively organized man, he became infected with the idea that the Democratic party was dying or dead; and acting under this conviction, he refused to help ALLEN, of Ohio, in his late campaign, although repeatedly appealed to for aid. It ALLEN had been beaten, as HENDRICKS evidently thought he would be, then HENDRICKS would have led in the work of *forming* a new party, of which he would be the recognized chief; but ALLEN was *not* beaten; the Democratic party is consequently not dead; and HENDRICKS has blundered out ruinously in his tactics. The result is that HENDRICKS is now out of the lists. He is no longer the Democratic idol. His worshippers have forsaken him, and he ceases to be their expected candidate for the Presidency. His blunder has cost him all the friends he ever had. THURMAN has displaced him; and all his efforts, now, to play sweet on the Democratic organization, and to pretend that he always was in favor of maintaining it, will avail him naught. He has committed the unpardonable offense of turning his back on a party that had honored him, when he fancied that death had overtaken it; and he will be cast into the outer darkness.

This morning all the iron department's of the Cambria Iron company opened up again. We hear from excellent sources that they will run only during this week, and then be closed until the 1st of December. The steel mills, according to our informants, will open on the 21st inst. Through the same channel we hear there will be a reduction of wages throughout—most probably of ten per cent. The employees will do well to accept the rather than have the mills close permanently, which they no doubt must do at the present wages and prices.—*Johnstown Voice, 3d.*

The Wason Car Company, of Springfield, shipped, on Monday, ten of the Texas and Atlantic refrigerator cars—the first shipment of an order of fifty cars for that road. The ice box in these cars is on the top, and is about fifteen inches high, four feet wide, and extends the whole length of the car. It will hold about a ton of ice. Inside the car there are racks for hanging meat, and shelves for holding small articles. Outside the doors are built after the regular refrigerator pattern. The Wason Company is also at work on some passenger and drawing-room cars for the Boston and Albany Railroad.

The New Haven *Journal*, speaking of the banks in that city, says: "It is an interesting fact that all our banks have a large stock of greenbacks in their vaults, and some of them have greenbacks enough in their vaults to pay off their entire deposits. The practice has been, heretofore, for the New York banks to keep their reserves in New York and Boston, at four per cent., as for instance in the Park Bank, New York, but since the monetary stringency opened, these moneys have been gradually withdrawn, and they are in the shape of greenbacks in their own vaults." It also says that they are discounting money liberally, and show a disposition to accommodate all deserving of credit.

The New York journals of Monday generally agree that, viewed from the Wall street standpoint on Saturday, the "bottom has been reached." The *Times* says: "We believe that we may safely write this morning *that the worst is over*, not only here but in New England, and probably in Pennsylvania also, although some unfavorable accounts came from the interior of the State last week. In Philadelphia, the two great corporations of the Pennsylvania and Reading Roads have not only sustained their credit nobly, but their stocks are well up, and their half-yearly dividends will go on as usual. The great Western cities of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati lead the way to the restoration of financial order, and New Orleans is now sensibly improving in the matter of currency and exchange."

In Troy, N. Y., there are twenty-one foundries, with a capital of $3,000,000, which employ 2,000 or 2,500 men, and annually produce 150,000 stoves. Several have stopped, a few are employing only half the number of men, and others are working on half time. One firm own a large foundry in Chicago and employ 150 men, but have discharged one-half the number. It is supposed that the iron trade has been affected forty per cent. throughout the city by the panic. It should be taken into account that all the foundries are in the habit of closing at the time of the Christmas holidays for three or four months, resuming work in March. They are simply anticipating their usual custom by six or eight weeks, as a precautionary measure, in view of the uncertainty regarding financial matters. The molders in the foundries are members of the Union, and they resist the proposed reduction of wages ten or fifteen per cent., and there is no chance of their acceding to it.

The New York *Herald* thus advises mechanics and laborers: "Workmen connected with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad have struck work, and thereby stopped the running of trains, because they had been notified that a reduction of wages of 20 per cent. would be made in all cases where the amount was over a dollar a day. The company states that it was impelled to this course through the stringency of the money market and the state of its business. The laborers think the company is simply taking advantage of the financial condition of the country to reduce their wages. Hope is expressed, however, that some arrangement or compromise may be effected. Here, too, in New York, the masons and stonecutters are moving in the same way against a reduction of wages. Now, we would advise workmen to consider well the financial affairs of the country, the difficulty employers have in obtaining money and the prospect of suffering during the coming winter. They should be careful not to increase the difficulties already existing. At the same time employers ought to be considerate and not force an issue with their laborers unless compelled to do so. This is a time for mutual concessions and forbearance."

The New York *Bulletin*, with reference to the embarrassments of the commercial situation, asks, what should be done? The fact that business generally was in a strong and sound position at the outbreak of the panic, a fact which none will pretend to dispute, should have a great deal to do with determining the answer. The editor contends that "if nine tenths of our business men have the means to enable them ultimately to pay their indebtedness in full, they should be granted every chance to do it. They should be allowed to carry on their business with the least possible detention in case of default on their payments; for stoppages, however temporary, cause losses and embarrassments which would seriously affect their ultimate ability to pay. Bankruptcy proceedings should be regarded as adding needless waste and beggary to failure; and, in a word, everything possible should be done to keep the business of every merchant going, on one basis or another. Every stoppage is so much additional blockage to the distribution of goods; which distribution is, above everything else, the vital element of business. This is the issue of legal-tender and corporate rights that it is an insult to ask any honest man to vote for its acceptance. The law calling for the convention was enacted in obedience to the general demand for a modification of our present constitution to an extent that legislative corruption might be stayed, but the delegates have paid no attention whatever to the existing one, and have given us one entirely new, and which should and will be overwhelmingly defeated. To keep its contents as secret as possible only twenty-one thousand copies of the document are to be distributed among the eight hundred thousand voters of the Commonwealth. The majority of the State will act promptly, every Republican and Democrat will fully understand the enormity he is asked to indorse, and be prepared to cast his ballot against it.

[From the Reading Eagle, Democratic.]

The Convention has disappointed the people, who expected much better results from its labors, especially as its deliberations lasted more than a year. It turned out as we predicted. Its worst act is submitting it to the people in mid-winter. There was too much to be done, and too little work for the present session in their duties by most of the members. The new Constitution will be voted upon as a whole, and not by sections.

[From the Lancaster Examiner.]

The labors of the members of the Constitutional Convention have about closed, and from a cursory examination of their work, we are compelled to say they have lamentably failed in comprehending the great underlying principles of free government, which is the foundation of our system of representation and government, *the equality of all men* in the government. There were too many old, vain, self-conceited men-men who, in the spirit of their own greatness, look back on their lives as failures, and not appreciated by *the people*. There were too many who had been shelved—just leaned, having served their day, but were brought forward on this occasion for parade and show, and for which they did, it is true, very well. Therefore we say that a majority of the members of the Convention are gentlemen who, before they entered upon the duties of their present position, enjoyed a reputation for good sense and judgment, but it was soon manifest that when they essayed to become constitution makers they mistook their calling. A million of dollars will scarcely suffice to pay all the expenses of this convocation of wisdom—a million which might as well have been thrown into the gutter. The document to be submitted in December is to be full of inconsistencies and contradictions, personal and corporate rights that it is an insult to ask any honest man to vote for its acceptance. The law calling for the convention was enacted in obedience to the general demand for a modification of our present constitution to an extent that legislative corruption might be stayed, but the delegates have paid no attention whatever to the existing one, and have given us one entirely new, and which should and will be overwhelmingly defeated. To keep its contents as secret as possible only twenty-one thousand copies of the document are to be distributed among the eight hundred thousand voters of the Commonwealth. The majority of the State will act promptly, every Republican and Democrat will fully understand the enormity he is asked to indorse, and be prepared to cast his ballot against it.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A Few Specimens of Press Opinions on the Result of its Deliberations.

[From the Philadelphia Sunday Republic.]

The members of the Constitutional Convention wasted no time last week, and consequently considerable work was accomplished. Among other provisions agreed upon was one authorizing the next Legislature to apportion the State into fifty Senatorial districts, the new Senators to be elected next fall and those who were elected last year and this—twenty-two in all—to be ousted; one providing that the election to decide whether the new constitution shall be accepted or rejected shall take place on the third Tuesday of December; one providing that the convention shall reconvene in Harrisburg after the election to examine the returns, a duty which they are not required to perform by the law under which the Convention was called, but which they modestly arrogate, and one providing that the Constitution shall be submitted as a whole and not in sections. It is truly a matter for public rejoicing and thanksgiving that the costly farce is so near at a close. Among the members of the Convention are gentlemen who, before they entered upon the duties of their present position, enjoyed a reputation for good sense and judgment, but it was soon manifest that when they essayed to become constitution makers they mistook their calling. A million of dollars will scarcely suffice to pay all the expenses of this convocation of wisdom—a million which might as well have been thrown into the gutter. The document to be submitted in December is to be full of inconsistencies and contradictions, personal and corporate rights that it is an insult to ask any honest man to vote for its acceptance. The law calling for the convention was enacted in obedience to the general demand for a modification of our present constitution to an extent that legislative corruption might be stayed, but the delegates have paid no attention whatever to the existing one, and have given us one entirely new, and which should and will be overwhelmingly defeated. To keep its contents as secret as possible only twenty-one thousand copies of the document are to be distributed among the eight hundred thousand voters of the Commonwealth. The majority of the State will act promptly, every Republican and Democrat will fully understand the enormity he is asked to indorse, and be prepared to cast his ballot against it.

LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO.

Closing of the Broadway Branches of the New York House.

[From the Altoona Tribune, Nov. 4.]

The Philadelphia *Ledger* and other papers have been publishing a long list of banks, east and west of the Alleghenies, as connected with the above houses, that never had any connection with them further than the usual transaction of business between banks. Out of the twenty-four banks appearing on that list, only ten of them are branches of the Altoona house. One of the names on the list, that of Kerr & Co., of this city, is not a banking house, but simply an insurance office, in which Mr. Wm. M. Lloyd was interested. It shows how far out of the way reporters may stray when they take up street rumors, or base their reports on hearsay evidence.

That the parties in the various branches are only clerks, and paid commission on the business, is also incorrect. In nearly every instance they are equal partners.

The banks which Wm. M. Lloyd is connected, and in which individual responsibility is involved, are:

Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., New York.
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Altoona.
Wm. M. Lloyd, Bedford.
Lloyd & Co., Ebensburg.
Lloyd, Huff & Co., Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county.
Farmers' and Miners' Bank, Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county.
Lloyd, Huff & Watt, Latrobe, Westmoreland county.
Lloyd, Huff & Watt, Ligonier, Westmoreland county.
Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., Osceola, Pa.
Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., New York.
Huff & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

The suspension of all the above banks on the same day was not a preconcerted affair, as charged, but a necessary consequence of the suspension of the New York house, where the only trouble existed. The closing of that house temporarily closed all the other houses in which Wm. M. Lloyd was individually responsible, as quickly as the telegraph could carry the order to do so. This will account for all closing on the same day.

As stated in yesterday's issue, an examination of all the banks outside of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co.'s New York house has not yet been heard from, and W. M. Lloyd & Co., Altoona, a statement of the condition of which is now being prepared, show them to be solvent and fully able to meet all their liabilities. The business of the Altoona house, the parent of all the others, is of long standing and so heavy that it necessarily requires considerable time to get everything in shape to show its exact condition; but, we are assured that such statement will shortly be completed and given to the creditors of the house.

That there are assets amply sufficient to meet all the liabilities of the house, there is no doubt, provided time be given to convert them. Mr. Lloyd's whole desire is to so keep his business affairs that every creditor shall receive every cent due him. When his statement is presented, creditors will then have an opportunity to judge for themselves, and we will leave it with them to say whether he shall have time to realize upon his assets, or whether they will force him, and perhaps hundreds of others with him, to the prompt pay which might otherwise liquidate all their liabilities.

BUTCHERY OF BRUIN.

Bear Hunting Extraordinary in Clinton County, Pa.

A correspondent of the Renovo *Record*, writing from Hammersley's Fork, gives the following thrilling account of an encounter with bears in that neighborhood:

"We have just had an exciting chase after three bears. Rev. Bell Pratt came in one day with them on what is called the "Bunk," near Goodman's Mill, when he immediately gave the alarm, and the neighboring people—men, women and children—with guns and dogs-got rapid chase. The first and largest bear was shot while in the act of demolishing several of the dogs. Then followed the most exciting time imaginable. The second bear was surrounded in the creek, nearly opposite the parsonage, and a number of shots were fired in quick succession, but without effect, when Mr. Goodman, with his double-barrel and one of his dogs, waded in and met the bear in midwater, and the battle commenced in earnest. Shrieks of terror went up from the women and children on the bank, guns were exploded in midair; hardy lumbermen trembled for the fate of the man and dog in the water, while the crowd on the bank with one accord gave directions as to where to hit the bear next, etc., etc. A M

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS."

An Indignant Editor on "The Tyranny of the Choir."

The Presbyterian Banner of this week opens in regular *form* style upon our modern church choirs—those organizations deemed so essential in all well-regulated congregations, and through whose gentle influences the jarring and discordant elements of a sinful nature are brought into harmony with the celestial and divine. After speaking of sundry tyrannies to which mankind is subject, the writer proceeds:

But, after all, it is doubtful whether there is any tyranny among us more dreaded or more severe than that exercised by many of the choirs which sing and rule in our churches. Pastor, session and congregation stand in awe of them. The minister may be criticised, the complaints may be made of the elders with comparative impunity; but woe unto the unlucky one who will venture, even with bat in hand, and with pallid countenance and trembling lips, to intimate that the choir might at times so far condescend as to sing tunes in which the congregation can take part; that some of its members ought to behave with a little more seemly decorum during prayer, or the reading of the scriptures and the sermon. So sensitive is the average choir as to its own unbridgeable excellence, and the undoubted supremacy of each one of its members, that every bow and then the principle of cohesion gives way and the entire concern goes to pieces, putting the whole church into a fever of excitement and often giving irreparable offense to some, until a new organization is effected. The immense capacity of such choirs to cause dissatisfaction, give scandal, and interfere generally with the progress and happiness of the churches over which they exercise sway is beyond the power of human computation.

The success of choirs, such as we have described, in interfering with the delivery of the sermon, and in utterly smothering the devotional spirit of religious meetings, is beyond dispute. The success of "Patent Medicines"—"they never fail." As many moons ago we were present at the meeting of a ecclesiastical body which was opened with an elaborate and able sermon. At the close of the discourse, the hymn beginning,

"Saviour, visit thy plantation;"

was announced. The pastor very properly invited the congregation to stand during the singing, and one thousand persons arose expecting to join in singing the hymn to the well known tune, "Greenfield," with which it is inseparably entwined. But the choir would have no such intrusion and impertinence as this; it would have things its own way, and it had; for it started off on a tune which no one in the large audience outside of the choir could sing, in which the choir itself made but an indifferent success, and which at best was unsuitable to the hymn. Grace was lost consternation in that church. The people looked at one another; some of the devout fathers and mothers were sad; others were startled as if some calamity was about to burst upon them; some of the young folks were disposed to giggle; while some people of more combative disposition on both sides wished them the highest degree of satisfaction to go into the organ loft at that moment and expel all the choir and instrument through the windows into the street.

In view of such things it cannot be thought strange that the rule of the choir is awakening a feeling that will soon manifest itself in some decisive way. Those who have borne the yoke of bondage most servilely, do at last, when oppression can no longer be endured, turn upon their tyrants and hurl them from their thrones.

THE PRICE OF FUEL.

Important Action of Coal Producers—A Reduction Agreed Upon.

The depressed condition of the iron business, and of manufacturing interests generally, has demanded a reduction in the price of fuel, which has been comparatively high for some time past. Most of our manufacturers, and a large proportion of private consumers, are supplied from the mines on the various railroads centering here, the great bulk of the coal mined in the Monongahela valley being shipped to the South and West.

The operators on the railroads and on the river have distinct organizations, the former being known as the Railroad Coal Producers' Exchange, and the latter as the River Coal Exchange. For some time past, the operators on the railroads have felt the necessity for reducing the price of coal to consumers, and at the same time demanding a reduction in the price of wages. The miners have been anticipating this demand and consequently will display no surprise at the following announcement, handed to us yesterday.

"At a meeting of the Railroad Coal Producers' Exchange, held Thursday, 6th instant, it was resolved to reduce the price of coal one cent per bushel, to take effect Thursday, 13th instant, and to pay three and two-tenths cents per bushel for mining, where coal is run over a three-quarter inch screen, or four cents per bushel when run over an inch and a half screen—commencing Monday, the 17th instant."

It was generally believed that the reduction for mining would be one cent per bushel, over a three-quarter inch screen, from the first of January next. The demand, however, is less, being but eight-tenths, or eighty cents per bushel, instead of one cent per bushel. Whether the miners will accept this reduction or not, remains to be seen. In view of the need of sales of coal at this time, we advise the officers of miners to ponder carefully before engaging in a strike.

The River Exchange held a meeting Tuesday, but took no action in regard to resuming work at even the old rates, which it will be seen, after sending out four months, have been compelled to accept. It is certainly the intention of the river operators to insist upon a reduction below the "old rates," by which is meant the rates paid prior to last July, and before the strike. What the exact amount of this reduction may be, we cannot say, but it will probably correspond to that demanded on the railroads.

AN ADVANCED POSITION.

Women Exhorted to Speak Out in Meeting.

The action of the Synod of Pittsburgh on the temperance question has already been fully published in our columns. Among the resolutions approved was the following:

Resolved, That our ministers and people, men and women, are hereby exhorted to take part in Conventions and Alliances and societies, which are adapted to further the abolition of everything for a beverage which intoxicates, and personally to use the gift of speech to aid the undertaking.

The *Presbyterian* thus comments upon the above as follows:

Now, it is just as plain as the nose on a man's face, that the venerable Synod "exhorts" women, as well as "ministers and men," "to use the gift of speech," and that "Conventions and Alliances," "conventions and alliances and societies," in aid of the temperance cause, "are hereby adapted to the "advanced" position. For, if the Synod gives its sanction to "women" "speaking out in meeting" in favor of temperance, the inquiry naturally comes up, What is there to forbid them speaking in the prayer meeting, or from the pulpit? There are those who will boldly assert that, great as may be the need for women to advocate total abstinence, there is least an equal necessity for preaching the Gospel, and that if "women are solemnly exhorted" to use "the gift of speech" "personally" "in conventions and Alliances and societies," in behalf of temperance, no good reason can be given why they should not be "exhorted" to do the same thing in prayer meetings and in the public congregation. It seems to us that the Synod is in no danger of being called to account for this "deliverance," by the same parties who made the rules in the Old Dwyer case two years ago, or by others like minded.

A TRAMPING FAMILY.

All the Way from New York to Altoona on Foot.

The Altoona *Tribune*, of Wednesday, notes the arrival of three persons in that city, who had traveled on foot all the way from Jersey City, and whose object on their way to this city, alleging that their parents resside here. The party consisted of a middle-aged man named Charley Allen, and a young man named Herman Schlisser, aged 18 years, and his wife aged 16 years. The latter was married in Jersey City a city of Pittsburgh some two years since. Herman being but sixteen and his wife fourteen years of age at the time the matrimonial alliance was formed. Soon after their marriage the young couple accompanied the wife's parents to New York city, at which place the young man was employed at work until the recent financial panic, when he was discharged. During the time that he had been employed in New York the young husband had laid up but little for a rainy day, and soon after his discharge found himself completely destitute of funds. Then it was that they decided to return to their home in Allegheny City. Having no money with which to pay railroad fare the young couple determined to make the voyage on foot, leaving New York on Thursday, and safely reaching Altoona as previously noted, thus averaging about eighteen miles per day. The trio are a jolly, happy young woman wore out two pairs of shoes, while the third pair was already past redemption. The entire party is of German descent, and they are, all round, good and hearty. Young Schlosser avers that his father is a foreman in a Pittsburgh foundry and that he lives on Troy Hill, Allegheny. After spending two nights in Altoona, sleeping on the floor of an engine house, they resumed their journey to Pittsburgh.

Arrest of Thieves at Meadville.

The Meadville papers announce the arrest there of three fashionable dressed thieves, who, from memorandum found on one of them, must have made a haul in this city within a few days past. They had been offering jewelry for sale, and made a trade with W. Heckman, Water street, giving a magnificent cameo bracelet set with pearls and breast pin to match, valued by Mr. Heckman at $175, and taking in exchange a handsome ring and $25 in currency. They were "spotted" and finally arrested, after a desperate struggle, in which pistols were drawn and snapped at the officer. A number of articles secured in a photograph of the trio and one of a lady, also a memorandum book, giving their route and date of visit to each town. From this it appears they were in Pittsburgh on the 30th, and opposite this is marked—"rd. $30." they probably "raised" that amount in the small city. Matching up the dates they visited on the 31st, Franklin Nov. 1st, Meadville the 3d and 4th, Erie remained over Sunday, Nov. 4th, Erie 5th. The trio were also supplied with checks and other traps, which would indicate that their calling was not of the most honored.

A MAN-WOMAN.

Singular Character in Northumberland County, Pa.

A correspondent of the Episcopal *Register* gives the following sketch of a remarkable woman he met in Northumberland county:

Some few miles from Shamokin lives a character that those manly people, the "women's rights women," should certainly know, as she is decidedly the strongest-minded. Her singular being is some seventy-two years of age, and is altogether the most manly woman I ever met with. A tenant-at-will, she has occupied for many years the farm she now cultivates with her own hands and the assistance of hired laborers. She owns about forty-two head of cattle, some of which I saw, and are really fine stock. She lives alone in her log cabin, her only companions being two shepherd dogs and her chickens, many of the latter sleeping under the same roof with her, she calling them her children, and training them up in the way they should go, so as to cause the least inconvenience to her, in their habits of life. She is utterly fearless, and with her double-barrel gun, which she can use with unerring aim, Mrs. Schuler is a character that few would care to trifle with. Imagine if you can a woman of medium size, dressed in men's clothes, with a soft hat variously indented upon her head, no coat, barefooted, and you have this champion of "women's rights" before you. Wrinkled though her face is by the storms and trials of many years, the strength and activity of this manwoman of seventy-two is something wonderful. Volubility is hardly the term suitable for the expression of her powers of talk, and few men, however disposed for such perfection, may boast themselves superior to her on the score of profanity. Much old varied lore has been learned, and strange sights and objects have I seen and met with, but the Hermit of Shamokin, with her supernatural powers of tongue and limb, far surpasses anything of my previous experience.

The increase in the number of British international money orders issued during the past year has been very large. These orders amounted to $1,364,476 against $747,496 08 in 1872; an increase of $617,060 24. The Swiss orders amounted to $75,-915 99 against $50,379 92; a decrease for some reasons of $24,536 93. The German international exchange of money orders began on the 1st of October, 1872, and from that time up to June 30th last orders amounting to $480,923 31 were issued. The total amount of domestic money orders paid during the year was $56,905,-1 25 against $45,042,405 88 in 1872; or an increase of $11,862,846 86. The number of British money orders paid was $216,057 61 against $1,49,810 88; an increase of $66,246 73.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 5, 1873.

At the request of one of our bank Presidents we republish the following letter addressed to the New York *Daily Bulletin*, and the remarks by the editor of that paper. The evil spoken of is one which has grown on our banking system like a parasyte, and has done much to intensify the evils of the present difficulties. All bank officers have felt the need of a reform in this respect, and a paper looking to a partial reform has been in circulation, for the signature of the banks, for some days past, but we must suggest that the agreement in question will work but a partial reform, and that some more thorough measure should be adopted, which will put an end to the whole abuse.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1873.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

One of the most irritating matters in the business of banking during these days of panic has been the unavoidable discontinuance of the practice of some banks, of taking checks not payable through the Clearing House as cash, and crediting such checks to the depositor instead of taking them for collection, thereby increasing greatly the deposits of the banks, and at the same time subjecting the banks to be drawn upon for money not received, and which could not be collected for a period of five to fifteen days: also to the payment of government taxes on the fictitious deposit, and subjecting the bank to keeping a reserve of 25 per cent. of the amount even when not drawn upon by the depositors.

The practice of receiving such checks has led to a large increase in their amount. Remittances from the country, that used to be sent in drafts on New York or in money, are now in checks drawn on banks situated from Maine to Texas, which have to be sent back for collection to those places, and then remitted, as should have been at first, in drafts on the city of New York.

The suggestion I make seems to me the only evils in the case, but the usage places the banks in the position of lenders of money without interest and without knowing anything about the security. These checks are deposited with the receiving tellers, who know little about the drawers, and neither dealer nor teller knows whether the check is good at the bank it is drawn upon. The practice is of no benefit to a responsible dealer, for if his balance is at the time sufficient to cover the checks while collecting, he is not benefited by the apparent increase of his deposit, while the bank is put to the needless expense of taxation and reserve, by placing those items in the report accounts instead of in the collection account, where they properly belong.

Solvent depositors should object to having the bank they deal in made unsafe by any such practice. During the late panic necessity forced the banks who had been unwise enough to initiate the practice to refuse to continue it, and it behooves the Clearing House banks to adopt a rule expelling all banks from its privileges that credit checks as cash that are not payable through the Clearing House.

Checks and drafts are not paid at the bank drawn upon, are returned forthwith, giving the opportunity of returning any check that may be drawn upon correspondents, and when sufficient bank checks are received it takes several days to bear whether they are good or not. In the meantime the depositor may have drawn upon it.

Any dealer having a post dated check on a city bank, would find it difficult, if not impossible, to have it discounted. In that case the bank is paid for the advance, and has the opportunity of judging whether the parties are worthy of credit; but a bank in receiving country checks as cash is lending money, without pay, and running the risk blindly without any knowledge on the subject. The practice also opens a wide door for lifting and frauds.

Let the Clearing House association act on this matter so as to prevent it entirely, or have no dealings wit those doing so dangerous to business.

A BANK PRESIDENT.

The complaint of our correspondent is dumbfoundered if well founded. The banks besides incurring the expense of clerical force, postage, etc., involved in collecting the checks, have the long general annoyance through advancing on them before the collections have been made, the perfod of such interest being from three to fifteen days, and the privilege to pay ¾ per cent. tax and hold 25 per cent. reserve of nine-tenths of such deposits—which, in a certain sense, are fictitious and cannot be used by the banks. To this extent, there is solid ground for the bank reasoning in the case. At the same time the services thus rendered by the banks to the public are so essential to commercial convenience that it is in the highest degree important that no hasty measures stou d be taken to enforce the last rigists of the banks mentioned.

The usage has assumed its present dimensions from the habit and convenience of correspondents have fallen of remitting in checks instead of by bank drafts collectable in New York at par, and the application for that custom. The remitter thereby gains a few days' time, to which he has no right; and his check has to be sent back to the place where it is collected through a bank draft, which could as easily have been sent at first. It is but easy to remedy this abuse, but it would be well for most business here, if they wish to avoid the threatened inconvenience and danger, to refuse to receive, upon their country correspondents substituting bank drafts on New York for their own checks, in making future remittances. Perhaps it might be well for the Clearing House banks, by common consent, to request their customers to refuse to receive all but drafts as they can. If, after such notice, there is no abatement of the abuse, the banks would then consider what measures were required for their protection in the premises. Such absolute action by the Clearing House as our correspondent recommends, after acting to excommunication of dissentient banks, is, however, a sort of measure which it would be dangerous to introduce into the Clearing House regulations.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George T. Whitney, Esq., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

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Canton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	37	38½	38½	38	38½	38
Adams Ex press	....	48	....	48	48½	48½
Wells, Fargo & Co	....	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	45½	....	45½	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	76½	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Erie	....	28	....	28	....	....
Michigan Southern	61½	61¾	61½	61¾	61¾	62
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	73	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Rock Island	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pittsburgh	85½	86	85½	86	85½	85½
St. Paul	....	25½	....	25½	....	....
St. Paul preferred	35½	36	35½	36	35½	35½
Wabash	39½	39¾	39½	39¾	39½	39½
Ft. Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	22½	22½
Terre Haute	....	....	....	....	....	....
Terre Haute preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	103¾	....	104	....	....
Reading	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	94½	94½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	....	16½	....	16½	16½	16½
Do preferred	....	25	....	24¾	....	....

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Evening.
1881	113½
1882	106¾
1884	107¾
1885, new	107½
1867	111¾
1868	111¾
10-40s	109
New 5s	....
Gold	107
Currency 6s	109
Tennessees, old	62
Tennessees, new	62
South Carolinas, July	108
North Carolinas, old	....
South Carolinas, new	....
Missouris	84½

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Penna Central	41
Reading	49
Lehigh Coal	33½
Oil Creek	18
Lehigh Valley	58¾
Phila. and Erie	15
Pittsburgh	84
Northern Central	29¾
Central Trans	....
Empire Trans	46

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 6, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The oil market yesterday was dull, and oil was offered at lower figures than the preceding day. The demand was light, there being but few in the oil regions. Fairview oil sold at less than one dollar per bbl in this market. Barge oil was offered below 3 cents per gallon. Below will be found all the information we could obtain.

CRUDE.

With liberal receipts by rail and river, prices were a shade lower. Buyers were indifferent about purchasing. The asking rates were: Barge oil, 2¾@3c; tank oil, 3@3¼c per gallon. These are usually to be termed low figures, and ought to bring out buyers. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls, Union pipe.....$1 35
1,000 bbls, Fairview pipe..... 1 00
1,000 bbls, Fairview pipe..... 99½

REFINED.

The market was weak and prices were a shade lower. The asking rates were 12½@13c per gallon. Philadelphia market weak; spot 16c; December 16¼c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS

The market was dull; the receipts are increasing; City, $2 15; country, $2 10.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 5.—The *Courier* says: The following were the sales and rates of petroleum delivered on cars:

1,000 bbls Parker's, Union pipe				$1 03
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe				1 00
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe				1 00
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe				97½

The market was weaker with very little doing. Closed quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Market dull; S W., 16c; crude, 20c; cases, ½c; sales none; futures, December, 15½c.

OIL CITY, November 5.—Market quiet and weak at $1 27@1 28.

ROUSEVILLE, November 5.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 10@1 15.

TIDIOUTA, November 5.—Market dull and weak; $1 00 offered.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 5.—Market very dull; quoted at $1 15.

TITUSVILLE, November 5.—Market very quiet; can hear of no transactions; spot $1 32½.

PARKERS, November 5.—Market dull and quiet at 97¼@97½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 5.—Market to-day weak and very little doing. Sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 32½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 35
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 25
500 bbls Oil City, spot	1 25
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 05
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 05
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	97½

PARKER'S LANDING, November 5.—Market quiet and dull at 96¼ to 96¾c. Nothing doing.

FOXBURG, November 5.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 06@1 06½.

TIDIOUTA, November 5.—Market quiet at $1 15.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Refined 16c; crude 20c; 500 bbls 10@20 per gallon; December 15c.

OIL CITY, November 5.—Market unchanged at $1 25.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Crude 5½c; refined 20c; hard to quote correctly; nothing doing.

COAL MARKET.

CINCINNATI.

November 3.—There is steady but quiet market for all kinds. We quote Youghiogheny afloat at 15c, Hocking at 15c, Pittsburg at retail, Ohio river at 18@19c; Kanawha, 17@18c; Youghiogheny, 20c; Indiana cannel, 22c, and Kanawha cannel, 24c, delivered to consumers. Anthracite is steady at $10 50 per ton.

LOUISVILLE.

November 3.—We quote by retail at 20c and at 15c by the barge load afloat. Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy retail at 18c, and Kentucky at 17½c. Anthracite is delivered at $10@10 50 per ton retail, and $9@9 50 per ton afloat.

Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the Week Ending October 31.]

GEORGES CODFISH—Market quiet. Last sales at $5 ⅜ qtl. Bank $4 25@4 50.

MARKEREL—Buy in good receipt. Last sales of late catch No 1 at $18; No 2 $13. At present the market is rather inactive, but holders are not disposed to sell any less than the above quotations. Shore are scarce; last sales at $20 and $13 for Nos 1 and 2.

FRESH HALIBUT—In light receipt. Last sale of Bank at $11 and 8½c per lb for white and gray.

SMOKED DO—11½@12c ⅜ lb.

OIL—55c ⅜ gallon.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 5.—Grain dull and nominally unchanged. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 6, 1873. }

REMARKS.—We have not seen the market, taken as a whole, look as active for the past week or two as it was to-day. Not that any large round lots were disposed of, but we know that a large number of sales were made, and good many buyers were on the street, all of which tended to cheer up the heretofore despondent produce merchants.

As will be seen below the receipts of the various articles of produce in this city have fallen off this week when compared with those of the present week.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,874	7,740	17,614
Apples, bbls	2,318	1,846	4,164
Cheese, box	1,318	1,624	2,942
Corn, sks	8,385	6,990	15,375
Wheat, sks	6,613	2,743	10,756
Barley, sks	4,971	4,016	8,987
Rye, sks	2,219	3,189	5,408
Oats, sks	15,099	17,251	32,350
Butter, pkg	212	192	404
Bacon, hogs	1,704	89	1,793
Bacon, hdrces	265	3,316	5,022
Potatoes, bush	12,217	9,483	21,756

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for October for the past five years:

	Oct. 1873.	Oct. 1872.	Oct. 1871.	Oct. 1870.	Oct. 1869.
Flour	28,142	25,899	16,319	13,693	19,348
Apples, bbls	11,340	14,042	6,000	4,000	5,000
Cheese	4,329	5,330	3,310	3,877	7,997
Corn	11,860	7,125	20,000	9,000	28,780
Wheat	18,820	17,731	32,195	17,708	20,141
Barley	20,226	19,366	17,196	20,767	19,118
Rye	26,211	2,823	8,694	4,340	13,147
Oats	19,762	30,267	29,000	33,000	61,319
Butter	797	943	847	1,150	930
Bacon, pcs	....	5,000	136	7,373	8,265
Bacon, hhds	....	....	635	1,500	1,647
Potatoes	....	....	....	....	30,449

The principal part of receipts on stock charges has led to a large increase in their amount. Remittances from the country, that used to be sent in drafts on New York or in money, are now in checks drawn on banks situated from Maine to Texas, which have to be sent back for collection to those places, and then remitted, as should have been at first, in drafts by drafts on the city of New York.

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Michigan Southern	61½	61¾	61½	61¾	61¾	62
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Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	73	....	....	....	....
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St. Paul	....	25½	....	25½	....	....
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Wabash	39½	39¾	39½	39¾	39½	39½
Ft. Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	22½	22½
Terre Haute	....	....	....	....	....	....
Terre Haute preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	103¾	....	104	....	....
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1867	111¾
1868	111¾
10-40s	109
New 5s	....
Gold	107
Currency 6s	109
Tennessees, old	62
Tennessees, new	62
South Carolinas, July	108
North Carolinas, old	....
South Carolinas, new	....
Missouris	84½

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Penna Central	41
Reading	49
Lehigh Coal	33½
Oil Creek	18
Lehigh Valley	58¾
Phila. and Erie	15
Pittsburgh	84
Northern Central	29¾
Central Trans	....
Empire Trans	46

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 6, 1873. }

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No head.	Hogs. No head.	Sheep	Horses No head.	Mules No head.
Thursday, Oct. 30	840	3,450	200	15	....
Friday, Oct. 31	1,200	3,400	300	....	....
Saturday Nov. 1	621	3,400	300	15	....
Sunday, Nov. 2	1,300	1,000	200	....	....
Monday, Nov. 3	2,062	4,210	2,225	....	....
Tuesday, Nov. 4	1,000	3,000	1,000	....	....
Wednesday, No. 5	Noon north'n Yd Mat's book				
Total	7,731	27,670	7,000	40	....
Last week	9,921	19,530	3,143	104	24

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No head.	Hogs. No head	Sheep No head.	Horses No head.	Mules No hd. d.
Thursday Oct 30th	2,016	2,335	2,600	15	....
Friday, Oct. 31	1,200	3,400	300	....	....
Saturday Nov 1st	930	4,100	300	15	....
Sunday, Nov. 2	1,300	1,000	200	....	....
Tue day, Nov. 4	1,500	2,500	2,112	....	....
Wednesday, N. 5	1,261	2,942	800	....	....
Total	7,207	16,277	6,312	30	....
Last week	9,000	28,150	2,500	51	....

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been heavy, but the market and way trading. In quality the way cattle, as is generally the case, were fair, while the reverse might be said of the cattle intended for sale here. The bulk of them were common, some of them very poor indeed, and hard to sell at any price. There was a few good cattle on sale, one load of which fancy stock brought $6 25 per hundred lbs. They were sold to a butcher who thought a number of the shippers were willing to put. Prime cattle, as above noted, were not plenty, and if anything favorable can be said of the market it is that good cattle are more ready sale than common stuff. Six weeks light cattle was sought after more than anything else, but the farmers and others who wanted that kind of stock have enough of them and at present they are hard to sell, in fact are a drug. There is a moderate demand for good feeders, and a fair inquiry for fair prices, and are purchasing slow. Prices compared with last week are lower, viz: from ¼ to ½c lower, and in the present unsettled condition of trade it is hard to tell what they will be. They are, however, pretty certain that the outlook at present is not very encouraging, as feed grows scarce in the country holders will get rid of their stock and at present it looks as if we would have good runs of cattle for at least one month to come. Market closes dull at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 75; extra 1,350 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 50; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 25 to $4 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 00 to $4 10; common light stock $2 75 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs for the week ending to-day have been heavy. For a day or two the quality of the stock was fair but most of the time the medium and lower grades were on sale. Prices are lower compared with those of last week fully ¼c lower, and from present indications, the bottom has not yet been reached. To the stringent condition of the money market is attributable the present bad condition of the hog market. There is a panic throughout the States of Ohio and Indiana as last year, and so soon as stock is fit for the market owners send it away. When it does come through it is generally owing to the unsettled condition of affairs generally, and packers are compelled to sell at pretty near buyers' own figures. This week, owing to the heavy run and other causes, buyers bore down prices heavily, and we believe that they sold this week for lower rates than any time since the war. Many of the hogs are contracted stock and sell here for about the price paid in the country, thereby saving freight, feed, shrinkage time and other expenses, which makes the trade to-day anything but healthy. How low prices may go is hard to tell, as much depends upon the run; but certain it is, if stock continues to arrive as heavy as it has done for the past week, look for prices to go lower still. Following are the prices at which the different grades and kinds are selling at:

PRICES.

For extra Philadelphia, $4 40; prime Philadelphia $4 25 to $4 35; prime Yorkers, $4 15 to $4 25; roughs $4 00.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep this week have been but fair, but still more than enough to make a good trade. Buyers come in this week and were complaining about a bad state of trade, and seemingly determined to force prices lower. Last week the figures at which stock sold, $5 @ 100 lbs for the best, were considered fair enough, and when the slaughter bottom had been reached, but they have been disappointed, as stock sold this week at least 50c lower. Even at the decline, it seems hard to get rid of stock, and trade is decidedly dull and draggy. Some think prices will go lower, but we hope not, so go farther and fare worse. If the stories of buyers about hard markets East can be relied on, we do not think they made it better by going forwards. Market closed dull and bad, at about the following rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $4 75; prime 95 lbs fine wool, $4 50; prime 90 lbs fine wool, $4 25; fair 85 lbs fine wool, $4 00.

Horses.

The arrivals of horses the past week have been very light

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

THE Constitutional Convention has already cost $600,000, and is likely to cost several hundreds of thousands more. That is what BEN. FRANKLIN would call paying dearly for your whistle.

AN EASTERN contemporary has an essay on the Democratic "art of traducing" Republican officials and candidates. Its strictures are to the point, but the article is inaptly entitled. Democratic traduction of Republican leaders is not an "art"; it is a natural propensity.

"IN Mississippt the State printing used to cost, when it was under the control of white men and Democrats, only $10,000 a year."—*Louisville Ledger.*"

And under the same "control" the same State repudiated its obligations. Precious economy and honesty, that—to screw the workman down to the lowest cent, and then refuse to pay his bill.

THE conviction of STOKES of manslaughter, and his prompt sentence to the penitentiary for four years, puts an end, we trust, to that revolting case. It was as good an ending to a murder trial as could well be expected from New York. Justice does not get her due; but then she is not absolutely swindled, and for that let us rest and be thankful.

SPEAKING of the Democratic Congressman from its district, a Kentucky paper thinks he is justly entitled to the back pay he pocketed last spring, on account of his gallant services in the Confederate army. That is to say, the fact that a man has been guilty of treason and rebellion, is to be taken in mitigation of his offences as a thief.

WE observe, from our exchanges, that a great number of the large cities of the country are organizing benevolent associations to furnish assistance to the poor and needy during the coming winter. A considerable amount of relief will unquestionably be needed in our own city, and it would be a good idea to organize a similar association here without any unnecessary delay.

IF the cowards and snivelers who are just now howling in concert over the business concerns of the country, could only be shut up in an asylum by themselves for a few weeks, the restitution of affairs to a normal status would be wonderfully accelerated. There are some people to whom the world seems nothing but a huge frog pond, and in whose view the height of human felicity consists in squatting on their haunches and croaking.

THE Constitutional Convention has finally completed its labors, and adjourned. The instrument which is the result of their deliberations is to be voted on as a unit on the third Tuesday in December of this month. The official text of the Constitution, as revised, will be printed in three newspapers in each county in the State, to the end that the people may be prepared to judge for themselves concerning its merits and defects, before being called on to vote for or against it.

IF ANY man is able to realize in himself what it is to be effectually "played out," that man must be NATHANIEL P. BANKS. He was announced to lecture in New York, lately, and drew an audience of eighteen; and since then he has felt compelled to decline a Democratic nomination to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. WORSEY's luck was worse than that of BANKS' in respect of gentle treason; he had a king who was willing to behead him, which BANKS has not.

THE hold of Europe upon us continues to grow weaker. The imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the month of October amounted to $6,612,746, against $7,152,365 for the corresponding period of last year. The decrease in the receipts of foreign dry goods at that port, during the last ten months, amounts to twenty million dollars. The total is nearly thirteen millions less than the corresponding aggregate for 1871, and the next two months are likely to widen the difference still more.

THE increase shown in the public debt statement for October is due to two causes: heavy payments and light receipts; both of them having their origin in the unsettled condition of our financial and commercial concerns. With the view of encouraging the circulation of money, the Secretary of the Treasury ordered all claims against the government to be paid on presentation; in consequence of which the number of bills prepared for settlement exceeded that of any previous month for some time past; while the receipts were from twenty to twenty-five per cent. less than usual.

AT the late election in Ohio, there was a contribution box at every polling place, for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers. The New York *Express* says it is proposed to follow the example in that State. An excellent idea; and one which can just as properly be carried out in all the States in which elections are about to take place, as in a single one of them. There is yet time for the press of the several States concerned to bring the plan before the general notice of the people. We trust it may be done; and that every voter, whatever the character of his politics, will deposit such a contribution as he can afford, at the time of handing in his ballot.

IT is reported on apparently good authority, that a strong effort is to be made to resuscitate the Cuban question as a live issue during the ensuing session of Congress. It is affirmed that quiet but persistent representations have been made to the President in support of an appeal for belligerent recognition; the fact that the Spaniards are still unable to subdue the revolution, after four years of warfare, in which they have employed, first and last, nearly twice as many men as the Cuban patriots could employ, under the most favorable circumstances, being adduced by the reason for giving what they ask. Certainly the present condition of affairs in that distracted island is intolerable.

OF ALL times in the world, this is the wrong period for employers and employed to be at war. The monetary stringency is a calamity to all—to the capitalist not less than to the workman. The great need of the time is that each shall try to help the other to weather the matter through. And yet, according to the New York papers, the trades unions in that city are beginning to contemplate new strikes at the very moment when the existing business depression is compelling many employers to resort to a temporary reduction of hours and wages, in order to avert the necessity of discharging their operatives. It is to be hoped working men everywhere may have the good sense to flatly refuse to join in any such suicidal movement as that in which some of their self-styled leaders are said to be meditating.

MUCH complaint has been made during the past few years, that the opportunities of woman for serving the State are so meager and few. The present indications, as respects commerce and industry, bode a hard winter for the poor. There will be much suffering, and means must be sought as soon as possible for its amelioration. Here is a rich field for woman. To assist those who are hungering in silence and who seek to hide their misery, is a duty which only women can adequately perform. They have the wonderful gift of discovering wretchedness at a glance, and with tender consideration to heal the wounds without inflicting pain. By associating for their work during the coming winter, they would not only carry comfort to others and win blessings for themselves, but they would also render an inestimable service to the community.

IN the hands of a master, satire is one of the most formidable weapons that can be employed against either a person or a system. BYRON declared that "CERVANTES laughed Spain's chivalry away;" and almost everybody knows something of the trenchant force which inheres in BUTLER's "Hudibras," in POPE's "Dunciad," in PRIOR's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," in the pictures of *Punch* and the cartoons of our own NAST. The latest involuntary testimony to the genius of the latter is afforded by the New York *Herald*, whose big-blown "Cæsarean" bubble this artist recently, with a few caustic strokes of his pencil, punctured into empty and ludicrous collapse. Under the pretense of recognition of his abilities, the *Herald* writhes over its impalement through nearly a column of its editorial space. In putting a stop to the braying idiocies of that paper on the subject of "Cæsarism," the artist has performed a service which entitles him to the gratitude of the entire country.

THE latest intelligence relative to the grain crop of Russia, is in the shape of an official report published by the Imperial government of that country under date of October 10th. The previous statements of the unsatisfactory nature of the wheat crop in European Russia are confirmed. The harvest, upon the whole, is a failure, and must result in a serious diminution of the exports of that empire; insomuch as, although in Central Russia, and in the Baltic and some other provinces, constituting a comparatively large proportion of the country, the harvest is about the average, yet the bulk of the supplies of the grain-consuming countries in Western Europe are supplied from Southern Russia, and deficiencies in the supplies from that source cannot be made good from elsewhere, so far at least as relates to the export trade. Hence it may be set down as pretty certain that the European demand for breadstuffs from our own country will suffer no material abatement.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

Optimists have for some time tried to convince themselves and others that the alleged extraordinary increase of crime in this country is a mere calumny of our enemies or a mere delusion on the part of friends who repeat the charge. The time is evidently near at hand when no one will be found so blind as to doubt or deny the patent fact that, in almost every section of the land, crimes against both life and property have been and are multiplying in a degree wholly disproportionate to the increase of population and to the general development of our civilization. The fact is especially manifest in the great centers of population, the cities and larger towns. As they confessedly take the lead in our civil, social and intellectual advancement and are, in fact, its bloom, the phenomena they present indicate or foreshadow the outcome or results to which progress is carrying us. Left to themselves the causes in operation may be fully expected to produce generally or on the most extensive scale the effects already apparent in the cities.

A late newspaper of Chicago, always moderate and cautious in its statements, speaks of the prevalent sense of insecurity in that city as having reached a height never felt before. In illustration it adds, that "murders are of almost daily occurrence, that the dagger and the revolver seem never weary of performing their bloody part." Frauds and all the various crimes against property are also said to abound more and more, though their increase is less terrible and distressing than the increase of crimes of violence. As to the insecurity of life in Philadelphia, and still more in New York, there is no need to say a word, every reader being only too familiar with the dreadful and humiliating truth. But Pittsburghers dare not reproach the people of other cities on the subject, their own record and condition being in proportion to population nearly or quite as discreditable. If any of them for the moment doubt the assertion, let them review their chronicles of crime and justice for the last twelve or fifteen months and they will cease to doubt. The only consolation we can think of in our disgraceful plight is the reflection that, Pittsburgh is not palpably worse in the respect referred to than any one of most, if not all other American cities of as many inhabitants.

The causes of the increase of crime throughout the country, and particularly in the cities, are not far to seek. Among these causes somewhat, and perhaps a good deal, must be allowed for the rather extensive breaking down or weakening of those old beliefs which have in all ages had so much to do with the maintenance of government and social order. Ignorant people sometimes assert that the dread of punishment in the future world for evil deeds done in the present, is wholly, or almost wholly, the effect of Christian teaching. The truth is, it has existed in men of the higher races always and everywhere, and under it the name of conscience has performed an indispensable part in the development and conservation of civilization. The labefaction or the sophistication of the great universal monitor by the teaching of the sophists in the Greek republics and by the teaching of the Epicureans in the Roman republic and empire of old times, undermined civil authority as well as divine, and led to the prevalence of ruinous corruption and crime. That the same or similar effects resulting from the same cause are already to some extent visible in the United States, will be denied by no unprejudiced observer of competent intelligence. Books which teach lessons more demoralizing and degrading than Greek sophist or ancient Epicurean ever dreamed, are everywhere accessible and are everywhere read by the young. Some of them are impelled to read by a desire for culture, but still more of them by mere curiosity in the pursuit of knowledge which contradicts, or seems to contradict and refute the lessons or the prejudices of their youth. Those who would shrink from a book of serious discussion, easily find what they want in books which, pretending merely to amuse, inculcate polygamy and loose speculations with their insipid lovers' colloquies. And even those who read nothing may and do hear the same sordid and seductive theories expounded in lectures and discourses by windbags, local or itinerant, well able to render what they call their "philosophy" intelligible and agreeable to persons just a little below themselves in intellect and education. It is absurd to suppose that opinions which directly undermine conscience and all morality can be so widely inculcated and entertained in a country presenting such opportunities and temptations as the United States, without causing an increase of crime among other consequences. Contempt for the authority of government and law, disregard for the the sanctity of the oath, and a certain sympathy for offenders as such are the natural and proper results of the obliteration or weakening of those judgments, whether they be truths or prejudices, on which human society reposes. While the comparatively few utterly cast off the old restraints and engage in war on society, a much greater number, under the influence of the prevailing tendency to evil, lose, in some degree, their moral sensitiveness, sympathize somewhat with the transgressors, and relax in their social vigilance.

Hence another cause of the increase of crime is the inadequateness of the present machinery for the protection of society in its present condition. The existing machinery was formerly quite sufficient, and answered its purpose to the satisfaction of the people and to the admiration of foreign visitors. But additional elements of depravity and consequent hostility having been introduced, the apparatus no longer suffices. We do not presume to point out the needful changes; we merely seek to indicate the truth that a reformation is required. To interfere forcibly to arrest the operation of the cause of demoralization specified above, or any of the other causes of individual and social deterioration that might be mentioned, is of course out of the question. They are, we suppose, inevitable, the necessary concomitants of intellectual and national growth, and must be left to operate after their respective natures, or modified only by moral influence. It is, however, equally clear that in order to save society, by securing life and property, there is even now urgent need of some change in the machinery which exists for the purpose; and naturally the need will become more urgent with the lapse of every day.

The general direction which inquiry should receive in the attempt to devise a remedy for the evils complained of is indicated in the last cause we purpose to specify of the increase of crime. This is the impunity of criminals. Even a person not curious in the calendar of transgression, if accustomed to read the newspapers, could refer to perhaps a score of murders committed within the last two years, of which the perpetrators have never been brought to justice. The old saying that "murder will out" has in this country been relegated among old superstitions. Every instance of the impunity of such criminals increases indefinitely the insecurity of human life, and there is good reason to anticipate that the American people will have to pay a tremendous penalty even for the responsibility already incurred. Of this responsibility a large proportion rests upon the courts in some States and especially on members of the bar, and it is safe to say that no reform will be effectual or permanent under our popular system, which shall fail to take account of the professional sentiment that allows the lawyer systematically to frustrate justice without incurring the contempt of his fellows.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

By its resolution to summon the recalcitrant Catholic bishops to tender their resignation, the German government has taken another important step in its contest with the Papacy. The measure thus adopted was the only course open to the government, unless it recognized the Papal pretensions and withdrew from the contest. That it did not intend to take the latter alternative was made sufficiently clear in the Emperor's letter to the Pope, printed in our columns on Saturday. Both the letter mentioned and the letter of His Holiness to which it was a reply, are very interesting and instructive documents in relation to the whole subject, shedding upon it a flood of light, and in particular, showing that the struggle in Germany involves no local or even merely national question, but a question which concerns all christendom. The Pope's letter bears the date of August 7th, and was, therefore, written about the time when legal proceedings were first entered upon against the bishops. On the publication of the correspondence it was remarked at Berlin that the Pope's letter had remained unanswered nearly a month, as appeared from the date of the response, September 3d, and two reasons were assigned in explanation of the delay. One was the propriety of waiting to see whether the measures of increased severity just initiated against the bishops would induce the Roman Court (curia) to give way, possibly with some little hope that such would be the effect. The other reason of delay was that, when the Papal letter was received by the Emperor, all his ministers were absent from the capital on leave, and were not together there until the dedication of the column of victory on the 2d of September. On the next day the Ministry held a meeting, with BISMARCK as President, when, the presumption is, the substance and tone of the imperial letter to His Holiness were determined, and when, besides, the formal document recognizing Bishop REINKENS, of the Old Catholic Church, was sanctioned and issued.

In Germany these facts are regarded as significant. Not only Ultramontanes and their avowed sympathizers but others from whom better things might have been expected, have labored systematically to represent the great Chancellor as under a cloud at court. In the provinces and outside of the empire exceeding pains have also been taken to create and diffuse the impression that BISMARCK's popularity among his countrymen was on the decline, and especially that his policy towards the Papacy had brought upon him so much popular odium as to render the Emperor timid and lukewarm in his support. Farther, the Ultramontane journals in Italy have been fond of portraying BISMARCK as a monster of ambition who aspired to nothing less than imperial power, by undermining the throne of the Emperor whom he professed to serve, and according to those veracious organs the Chancellor's ecclesiastical measures formed a part of this gigantic scheme, being adapted and designed to alienate the affections of its subjects from the House of HOHENZOLLERN. These wild fancies seem completely to have imposed upon the infallible Pontiff, and in his letter to the Emperor he kindly warns him against the perils of "the proceedings of his own government"—proceedings which he (the Pope) had been informed were disapproved by the Emperor. It is hardly to be supposed that His Holiness wrote the letter himself, at least without consulting his advisers, and it is safe to say that a letter displaying less tact and more impertect knowledge of the tendency and meaning of the situation, was never before written by a ruler of men. Evidently intending to conciliate, not to irritate or offend, the Holy Father equally in the selection of topics and in his mode of treating them, wounds the imperial self-respect.

There is, however, of course no trace of any such effect in the tone of the reply. Indeed, if any display of the kind could be thought of as becoming or admissible in a letter of an emperor, it must have seemed quite unnecessary, as the mere correction, in plain terms, of the involuntary blunders of fact and reasoning into which the Pontiff had fallen, conveys a sufficiently severe rebuke for any appearance of offense. The emperor merely corrects the erroneous notions respecting German questions which his correspondent had received from false reports, states the facts regarding the difficulty between the German government and a portion of its Catholic subjects, and finally in unambiguous terms informs the Pontiff that who has received baptism belongs to the Pope."

This correspondence was published in Berlin with the evident purpose of exerting influence upon the elections for the *Landtag*, and has no doubt had the effect anticipated. The letters serve to define the contest with perfect clearness, and to prove that no middle ground is possible between absolute submission to the Roman pretensions and the absolute rejection of them. The Emperor's letter completely sets aside the notion, as already remarked, entertained by some even among his subjects, of a schism or division in the government concerning the great question. In fact, some allege that reluctance or irresolution on the part of the Emperor regarding the carrying out of a vigorous anti-Roman policy has been overcome by the Papal letter. While not disapproving of the BISMARCK measures he was, they say, excessively disposed to temporize in their execution, an infirmity from which he has at length escaped.

American readers have no doubt noticed that in his letter the Emperor refers to some trans-Atlantic States as having been the scene of disgraceful conflicts between the laws on the part of Roman ecclesiastics; we fail to recall the precise language. His majesty probably alluded to Mexico and some of the States of Central America, or he may even have thought of the United States when writing the words. However that may be, the same rebellious spirit which troubles Germany is at work among us, and the same burning question now deciding there will have to be decided here. It is a mere difference of form, not of fact. The Roman priesthood, aided by the unreasonable and ignorant, is waging zealous warfare on one of the chief foundations of the Republic, and the real question is, or will be, whether the Church or the Republic shall rule. It is a sufficient reason why the agitation in Germany should be watched with lively interest from this side of the Atlantic.

THE STUFF OF WHICH PANICS ARE MADE.

Some inconsiderate creature telegraphed from he e to the press elsewhere that the Iron furnaces here had suspended work because the owners tried to enforce a ten per cent. reduction in wages, and that 4,000 men employed 1,750 men regularly, and 10,000 incidentally, including those who supplied them with fuel. Upon that seemingly true, but really baseless fabrication, the Philadelphia *Press* comments as follows:

"It is estimated that there are at least ten thousand men out of employment in the city of Pittsburg. In no other place have the monetary difficulties worked more disastrously. While the comparatively few utterly cast off the old restraints and engage in war on society, a much greater number, under the influence of the prevailing tendency to evil, lose, in some degree, their moral sensitiveness, sympathize somewhat with the transgressors, and relax in their social vigilance.

Hence another cause of the increase of crime is the inadequateness of the present machinery for the protection of society in its present condition. The existing machinery was formerly quite sufficient, and answered its purpose to the satisfaction of the people and to the admiration of foreign visitors. But additional elements of depravity and consequent hostility having been introduced, the apparatus no longer suffices. We do not presume to point out the needful changes; we merely seek to indicate the truth that a reformation is required. To interfere forcibly to arrest the operation of the cause of demoralization specified above, or any of the other causes of individual and social deterioration that might be mentioned, is of course out of the question. They are, we suppose, inevitable, the necessary concomitants of intellectual and national growth, and must be left to operate after their respective natures, or modified only by moral influence. It is, however, equally clear that in order to save society, by securing life and property, there is even now urgent need of some change in the machinery which exists for the purpose; and naturally the need will become more urgent with the lapse of every day.

The general direction which inquiry should receive in the attempt to devise a remedy for the evils complained of is indicated in the last cause we purpose to specify of the increase of crime. This is the impunity of criminals. Even a person not curious in the calendar of transgression, if accustomed to read the newspapers, could refer to perhaps a score of murders committed within the last two years, of which the perpetrators have never been brought to justice. The old saying that "murder will out" has in this country been relegated among old superstitions. Every instance of the impunity of such criminals increases indefinitely the insecurity of human life, and there is good reason to anticipate that the American people will have to pay a tremendous penalty even for the responsibility already incurred. Of this responsibility a large proportion rests upon the courts in some States and especially on members of the bar, and it is safe to say that no reform will be effectual or permanent under our popular system, which shall fail to take account of the professional sentiment that allows the lawyer systematically to frustrate justice without incurring the contempt of his fellows.

The Philadelphia *Press* based its article on a dispatch originating in this city. That dispatch was senseless and unfounded, but the *Press* could not be expected to know that, and it based its comments on what seemed to be a good foundation. We do full justice to the correctness of its motives; but ask it to believe us when we say that while business affairs are bad enough here, they are not nearly so bad as it has been led to represent.

A FINE EXAMPLE.

An interesting paragraph just now going the rounds of the press tells how a young female teacher in a rural district, near Portland, in the State of Maine, has been wont to initiate her scholars in the study and knowledge of botany and mineralogy. She tells them to bring to her the plants and stones they find in the woods. Then, either before or after school hours, she describes and names correctly the objects brought to her, and afterwards gives the children an opportunity to show whether or no they remember what she has told them. The results of this method of teaching natural history are said to be surprising to persons who have never observed with what interest intelligent children often regard flowers and minerals. Many of the little people thus taught have, without interference with their other studies, gained a clear idea of classification, and are able promptly and correctly to name and describe a great multitude of the natural objects of their neighborhood. It is less surprising to be told that a school director of the district forbade the innovation for the reason that the heads of the children would be filled with nonsense to the neglect of really important subjects. The act of the director is not surprising, we say. Reform moves gradually, and it is not remarkable that a rustic school director in the State of Maine is not wiser to-day than some of the most eminent educators in Germany were fifty years ago. In Prussia a prolonged and hardly contested battle was necessary to introduce natural history as a subject of instruction even in the higher schools, and its introduction into schools of a lower grade was still more obstinately contested. And in both cases one chief argument against the innovation was the very argument used by the Maine director. The new study would withdraw time and attention from other studies of real importance, and especially from the classics.

In Prussia it was also argued that natural history was a matter of such vast and boundless compass as to be quite unadapted to youthful discipline. It would, they said, merely confuse and confound the young mind, the knowledge acquired being a chaotic mass, burdening the memory and affording no illumination to the understanding. The champions of the new study, in reply, distinguished between an extensive or exhaustive knowledge and a sound knowledge of a science. And they—DR. RAUMER, for instance—appealed to experience for evidence that even very young students, in the intervals of other studies, can acquire a sound knowledge of botany or mineralogy. In other words, a knowledge definite and satisfactory as far as it went, a knowledge especially delightful to juvenile minds, imparting fresh and ever growing interest to familiar objects, and reacting with admirable and most useful effect upon their philological studies.

A similar battle was at a later period fought out in England, where, however, the results have not yet been so wide reaching as in Germany. Still even in England natural history is at present pretty extensively taught in the popular schools. We may add that a considerable impulse was given to the reform by an experiment much resembling that of the young female teacher of Maine. An eminent botanist, of Oxford we believe, who was curate of a country parish, determined to try whether he could not excite an interest in his favorite science among the children of his parishioners. They were peasantry, mere farm laborers, and of course their children had enjoyed no great educational advantages. And yet those children set to gathering and analyzing plants and flowers under their pastor's instruction, soon manifested the most surprising interest in the subject. The progress of many of them was equal to their interest, and in fact the results were so remarkable, the effect of the study in developing general intelligence was so noteworthy as to render the experiment an affair of national importance. The clergyman who made it was examined on the subject by a Parliamentary commission.

May we not expect the fine example of the young teacher in Maine to exert a quickening influence on many American teachers, provoking them to imitation? And may we not also trust that the time is not far distant when even school directors, as well as school teachers, everywhere, shall appreciate the importance of making one or more branches of natural history an essential part of the common school course of study?

STOCK AND MERCHANDISE FAILURES.

A great deal more weight has been given to the perturbations in the New York and Philadelphia stock markets, since the monetary troubles began, than they deserved. A failure in the manufacturing line, or in a dry goods house, or of a wholesale dealer, is significant and betokens a real disturbance of the financial elements; but the failure of a stock-broker indicates only the miscarriage of a gambling transaction. Yet the public has been unwisely led to regard the failure of a stock-broker with as much significance as that of a manufacturer, and the shutting up of a little Wall street firm, which has failed to come to time on a contract to buy 10,000 shares of Lake Shore at 87, have been heralded as being as strongly indicative of financial unsoundness as the protest of the maturing notes of Sprague & Co. In the first instance Smith, Jones & Smith gamble on the future price of Lake Shore stock, and lose; and being unable either to pay for the stock they have agreed (nominally) to buy, or to pay the difference between the market price (61) and the contract price (67) they are technically reported as having "failed to meet their engagements," leaving their case than in the case of any gambler on a horse-race who fails to pay the bets he has lost; while in the latter case there has been an actual failure, which brings trouble, disturbance and distrust along with it.

All through this monetary trouble there has been entirely too much hanging upon the stock failures on Wall street, and too much trembling of the limbs over the untoward fate of the bulls and bears of that locality. What is it to a merchant in Pittsburgh if JAY GOULD is broken, or JAMES FISK, jr., embezzled? Why should a bank shut down on its customers because DANIEL DREW is unable to come to time, or Commodore VANDERBILT is careless as to the settlement of his stock contracts? The shrinkage of values, in marketable stocks, is doubtless a serious evil; but the failure of a stock broker is of no more commercial importance than the default of a contractor to build a bridge. Stocks go up and stocks go down, according to the power of the bulls and bears, and for precisely that reason they are not materially affected thereby, except so far as the individual holders of them may be forced to realize upon them. If the banks, and the merchants, and the manufacturers would keep out of the stock market, and confine themselves to legitimate business, they need not care whether DANIEL DREW, or JAY GOULD, or any other stock gambler, makes or loses; and if the lesson of the hour has taught them to get out and stay out, it will be so much the better for its having been taught.

The real business interest of this vast country does not really center in Wall street, but we have, somehow, all along been acting on the supposition that it did; and it is the very essence of commercial folly to stand by and see the business of the country, which is on a really sound basis, brought to wreck and ruin because the stock market is in the hands of the Philistines.

HON. J. W. F. WHITE.

The investigation at Philadelphia into the telegraphic libel upon J. W. F. WHITE, a member of the Constitutional Convention, has had no practical result, in the way of unearthing the author of the libel. Those who were examined before the Committee testified that they knew nothing about corrupt means being used to procure the passage of the railroad article, and were likewise ignorant of the authorship of the slander on Mr. WHITE. Mr. HOWARD, of this county, was very indignant at being charged with the authorship of it, but was nevertheless very unwilling to testify on the subject, clamoring, instead, to know who charged him with being its author. He finally testified, however (but not on oath, as we understand), that he did not write it, nor did he know who did. The one main fact proven is that some foul-mouthed and unprincipled slanderer wrote out the charge and sent it to a paper that was willing to publish such stuff, and that is all that will ever be known about it until some one of the participants in the libel betrays his confidants.

One other fact, however, has been established by the investigation, and that is that there was not the slightest vestige of proof to sustain the charge made against Mr. WHITE. The author of it is ashamed to acknowledge its paternity, and the care taken to screen him from the public is evidence of a consciousness of being caught in a lie. Men who tell the truth, and are able to prove it, do not hide away when sought for, or sneak out of sight when asked to back up what they have written or said. It was a vile, dirty attempt to befoul the reputation of one of the purest and most upright of our public men, and that is what it was represented. The newspaper press will refrain from all attempts to make things look worse than they are, here or elsewhere.

We have in this case an illustration of the adage that "it is never worth while to hunt for a bad motive for any act when a good one will answer as well." Had Mr. WHITE's vote on the Railroad article been judged by this rule, there would have been no difficulty in finding a good motive for it. But men who are themselves conscious of acting from bad motives, always suspect a bad motive for every other man's act; and it was some black-hearted creature of this sort who undertook to sit in judgment on Mr. WHITE's vote, and who assumed that bribery was the only way of accounting for it. Corrupt men always measure other people's corn in their own bushels; and the libeller of Mr. WHITE was undoubtedly one who measured that gentleman's integrity by his own.

A CHAPTER ON HOPS.

The hop harvest is now over. The yield throughout the country is reported to be considerably below the average. The history of this plant, which enters so largely into the composition of a widely used beverage, is quite interesting. It appears to have been employed in the breweries of the Netherlands as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, and it is supposed that the cultivated plant was first introduced into England—from which we received it—from Flanders shortly after that period. In the reign of HENRY VI. the planting of hops was forbidden, and HENRY VIII. ing of hops was forbidden, and HENRY VIII. forbade brewers to put hops and sulphur into ale. During the reign of EDWARD VI. the royal and national taste seem to have undergone considerable change, for special privileges were then granted the hop-grounds. In the reign of JAMES I. the plant was not sufficiently cultivated in England for the consumption, and there is a statue of 1608 against the importation of Spanish hops.

The Reformation, however, marks the epoch when the cultivation of hops became first a subject of general interest; so great indeed was the attraction of this introduction, that the poets of the age were excited to render the fact immortal in their verses.

In a work published in 1675, called 'The Epitome of the Art of Husbandry," the author says, in his description of planting hops: "Hops are grown a national commodity. But it was not many years since the famous city of London petitioned the parliament of England against two nuisances, or offensive commodities, likely to come into great use and esteem: that was New Castle coal, in regard of their stench, &c., and hops, in regard that they would spoil the taste of drink and endanger the people's healths, and for some other reasons I do not well remember. But petition they did to suppress them, and had the Parliament been no wiser than they, we had been in a fine pickle, and in a great measure starved." From this time the growing of hops seems to have gradually extended to Worcester, Mid and Weald of Kent, East Sussex, and other favored districts; the cultivation greatly increasing the value of the land, the profits of the farmer, and the earnings of the laborer and his family.

THE letter of COUNT CHAMBORD—published in our yesterday's issue—which is stated to have "proved fatal to the hopes of monarchical coalition," is even more significant than it appears to be in the dispatch. The dispatch states that the letter was written to a member of the delegation from the Right which recently waited on the Count, but the dispatch does not mention the specific purpose for which the deputation waited on him. There is good reason to believe that this deputation conveyed to him the result of the conference of the members of the Right, of which some account is given in late letters from Paris. At this conference "a majority of the members declared emphatically for the maintenance of the tricolor flag and for constitutional guaranties as a condition *sine qua non* of a monarchical restoration. In view of Count CHAMBORD's then just published letter to Viscount RODEZ-BENABENT, the members of the Right professed no doubt that he would accept that condition. In the letter referred to he had expressed indignation at those who appealed to public credulity by representing him as in favor of a restoration of the most offensive peculiarities of the *ancien regime*, feudal rights, religious intolerance, war in the interest of the Papacy," etc. This letter was fiercely denounced by a portion of the Ultramontanes as containing shameful concessions to the infidels and as unworthy of its author, and the letter both surprised and alarmed the Republicans. In fact, it enabled the monarchists to deny some of their most damaging objections to the restoration. It seems, however, that the Count, either because he has seen his mistake or fears to incur the hazards of the throne, has taken back his concessions, and puts himself right with his orthodox supporters. In his last letter he makes perfectly plain his resolution to reign, if at all, untrammeled by any of the rules or restrictions which Liberals think necessary. He abhors the tricolor and will not leave it the white flag adopted for him. He is the pilot alone capable of guiding France into port," he says, and the reason is "because I have a mission of authority," that is, to do as he pleases. He will be an absolute monarch, a despot or nothing. "France," he says, "cannot perish because Christ still loves her." HENRY V. is hardly the man to reign over France at the present day.

A LOCAL contemporary courteously takes exception to the course of that portion of the press "which feels it its duty to reiterate assurances that business is rapidly assuming its normal relations." The COMMERCIAL has from the first insisted that the intrinsic condition of affairs was not nearly so bad as many would have it appear. Of course we are not ignorant of the fact that the outlook has its discouraging features; nevertheless it is quite certain to our mind that the industrial and commercial embarrassments arising from the panic have been considerably exaggerated. It is evident, too, that a more healthy feeling is gradually resulting throughout the country. We know that the number of mechanics and others at present out of employment is quite large; but on the other hand, the impression seems to be general that the situation will soon be sufficiently improved to enable labor to be resumed in shops and manufactories, if only on half or three-quarter time, before the cold weather sets in. The fact is, that when a community once gets alarmed on almost any matter of any consequence, whether it be true or false, real or imaginary, disorder, demoralization, and unwise action will follow, just in proportion as men talk about it so as to make it current, and the publications of the day repeat the cry. An alarm that is real, so that men can know and see just what it is, does not produce any trouble to be compared with unseen and undefined alarm, in which affrighted conjecture is the main element. The panics of the late panic will die out just as fast as men will let them, and no faster. The panic itself commenced with fright, and under it men lost their head and their heart. All the resources, the enterprise and the industry were and are in the country; but, where the money was owned or could be governed, it was drawn out of circulation, and thus all business machinery, all around, was more or less retarded, and so would have continued, had not the croakers been stopped and common sense once more brought into play.

The *Financial Chronicle*, excellent authority on all business matters, has no sympathy with the feeling of despondency which exists in some quarters, growing out of the stoppage of manufactories in various parts of the country; and it administers a severe and well-deserved rebuke for the commercial and monetary distrust "which designing persons and papers are attempting to excite." It says:

"There are undoubtedly weak spots in every trade, and a time like the present tends to bring them to the surface. But as a whole the mercantile community is, beyond a doubt, sound and in better condition than for years before to meet such a strain as the present; and as money has again become easy to obtain by all who have undoubted security to offer, and is sure to grow easier still, there are the best of reasons for viewing the situation with hope and confidence rather than with despondency."

This, also, is the view taken by the New York *Bulletin*, another able and influential authority on matters connected with trade and finance. Discussing the several features of the situation, that paper observes:

"The manufacturers retire, as it were, before the panic in good order and condition. When the blow struck them they were, as a rule, doing a large and profitable trade, and from no quarter are there any complaints of over-production. Stocks are generally very light, and the credit and resources of employers are comparatively unimpaired. They are all, or nearly all, in excellent condition to start up again at any moment. In this very essential and important respect there is abundant ground for favorable hopes of the future."

The *Economist* holds similar language; declaring that "the alarm manifested during the last few days is excessive, and to a considerable extent groundless." The truth unquestionably is that there is a great deal more trouble on paper than in fact—the result, principally, of the labors of that obnoxious class of people and papers who for personal or partisan purposes are always to be found striving to promote flurries and panics. No one denies that times are hard. But whatever tends to lower confidence depresses trade. Let us have more working, and less wailing.

THE enormous development of the manufacturing interests of Chicago within the past few years is one of the most surprising features of the entire history of that city of surprises. This developement, as appears from the latest compiled statistics on the commerce and industries of Chicago, is represented by a net gain of twelve hundred and thirty per cent. within the last thirteen years, and one hundred and thirty-seven per cent. within the last three years. In 1860, according to the tables of the United States census, there were 460 manufacturing establishments in Chicago, employing 5,993 hands, and turning out $13,855,671 worth of manufactured goods per annum. In 1870, according to the same authority, the number of establishments had grown to 1,149; the number of hands employed to 20,156, and the aggregate annual product to $62,736,228; but these figures of a loose census were soon swelled by local research, to $76,848,120. There are, at present, 660 ascertained manufacturing establishments, one hundred and twenty-seven of which are iron works, which employ 48,429 operatives; have an invested capital of $50,017,500; pay wages to the amount of $27,700,828 a year, and yield an annual product of $122,481,090. From other statistics given it is estimated that the aggregate number of persons engaged in manufactures foots up to 70,999; that an aggregate of $179,831,000 is the yearly product of their labors, and that upwards of one-half the entire population of the city is already supported by the manufactures of what most people are still disposed to regard as "an exclusively commercial city." This is a most extraordinary exhibit. Wonder if our free-trade doctrinaires will have the wit to discern the significant politico-economic lesson which it contains?

WE referred, the other day, to some interesting data concerning the growing importance of the iron interests of the United States, embodied by Mr. BRASSEY, a member of the English Parliament, in his recent address before the Social Science Congress. The rapid advances which we are making on Great Britain in this great industry are further pointed out by Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, who is at present traveling in that country. Mr. MEDILL states that foreign competition is being felt more and more sharply every month, at all points of contact. It is freely conceded that the American market for iron and steel in every form will soon be hopelessly lost. So, too, we observe in one of the leading English journals a statement that well-founded apprehensions are entertained that the development of the immense mineral resources of Virginia will seriously affect, if not entirely extinguish, the iron trade of England with our country; and the same journal refers to certain assertions which were current, to the effect that the mills of this city have been rolling boiler plates for Ireland, and that a large consumer in South Staffordshire, England, had recently concluded a contract with a Pennsylvania rolling mill for three thousand tons of finished iron. It is evident, we think, that the manufacturing supremacy of Great Britain is seriously jeopardized; and, if that is lost, her commercial supremacy and capitalistic domination will not long survive.

A NEW blast furnace is being erected at Port Henry, New York, on which the attention of iron masters throughout the country will probably be concentrated, as soon as it is blown in, which will be in the course of a few weeks. It will be the first furnace to go into blast in the United States, with the new hot-blast fire-brick stoves. The leading feature of this invention consists in the largely increased temperature of the blast which the stoves can withstand, and the consequent decrease in the quantity of fuel consumed in operating the furnaces to which they are attached. The greatest temperature which can be got through metal pipes at present, without danger of the metal giving way, is stated to be about 1,200° or 1,300°; but it is affirmed that with these stoves a temperature of 2,000° can be sustained without risk of damage. Two or more of them can be attached to the same furnace. At present nineteen furnaces in Great Britain, France, and Luxembourg, have been fitted with fifty-eight of these stoves, while thirty-nine furnaces, with a hundred and fifty-one stoves, are now being constructed, of which seven furnaces and twenty-five stoves are in this country. Should the experiment prove to be a success, of which no doubt seems to be entertained, the invention will probably be brought into general use.

THE Pacific coast would seem to have almost wholly escaped the business depression from which the Eastern and Middle States have suffered so severely. The latest San Francisco papers to hand represent the commercial relations of that community are characterized by great activity. Shipments of goods to the interior and coastwise are of magnitude, both by water and rail. The Pacific railways are each doing a large carrying trade both ways. Grain and produce come pressing to the seaboard very rapidly, while general merchandise goes freely into the interior. Breadstuff exports continue on a magnificent scale—flour, wheat and barley—thus giving full employment to the large fleet of shipping flocking to that port. The present prospect is represented as very encouraging. Money is plentiful; payments from the interior are made with unusual promptness, and the high prices realized for the bountiful crops of the present season are felt by the producer, thus permeating throughout the length and breadth of the State, and rendering its resources all interests and encourage the farmer and producer to increased efforts for the year to come. This is an attractive picture of prosperity and progress, and it is sincerely to be hoped that our own section of the country may soon be able to furnish an equally pleasant and hopeful business outlook.

THE Supreme Court of Maine has recently decided a case in reference to the husband's responsibility, where husband and wife were sued for a debt contracted against the wife only, she being in the millinery business. The question of fact was left to